

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. XLII.]

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 18.

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BIRTH.

On the 15th October, at Manila, the wife of
EDWIN SUTCLIFFE, of a son. [2232]

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the United States Legation,
Tokyo, by the Rev. P. S. Tyng, and before the Hon.
N. W. McIvor, U.S. Consul-General, LILLIAN GRAY
WATERS, of San Francisco, to ROBERT ROSS THOM-
SON, of Hongkong. [2224]

On the 25th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the
Rev. R. F. Cobbold, GEORGE THOMAS RIVERS, to
ADELAIDE LUCIA INMAN. [2219]

DEATHS.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 24th
of October, 1895, I. M. MAHER, aged 51 years.

At Shanghai, on the 25th of October, 1895,
ROBERT FERGUSON, aged 56 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 1st October ar-
rived, per P. M. steamer *Gaelic*, on the 26th
October (25 days); and the French mail of the
27th September arrived, per M. M. steamer
Yarra, on the 29th October (32 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Governor of Canton, Ma Pi-iu, died on
the 25th inst.

The Kucheng Commission returned to Foo-
chow on the 27th inst., and the remainder of
the trials will take place there.

A seditious movement has been discovered
in Canton. Men and arms have been sent up
from Hongkong. The affair is enshrouded in
much mystery, but it is not expected that the
movement will result in anything serious.

The Szechuen correspondent of a Shanghai
native paper states that all the Roman Catholic
Churches which were destroyed by the mobs
during the riots are now being rebuilt. The
local officials have posted up several proclama-
tions forbidding people from collecting near
there.

A Madrid telegram to the *Comercio* states
that 10,000 Mauser rifles have been shipped from
Hamburg for the troops in the Philippines.

Three steamers for the navigation of the
Upper Mekong, arrived at Saigon the other
day, being brought out in sections by the
steamer *Alagonia*.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, proposes to leave Shanghai for
Europe on the 16th of November, and Mr.
Beauchamp will probably be *Chargé d'affaires*
at Peking at least until next spring.

According to a Reuter's telegram, Prince
Hohenlohe regards the new German settle-
ments at Tientsin and Hankow as inadequate
and strongly urges the acquisition of the
Chusan islands regardless of the ill-will of
other Powers. At Shanghai it is reported
that Germany is seeking to get a concession
at that port.

The Peking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—The Chinese and Japanese have
been a good deal exercised over the weight in
grains of the tael—the one mentioned in the
Treaty of Shimonoseki as that in which the
indemnity was to be paid. Williams' *Com-
mercial Guide* gives the weight of this tael as
579.84 grains. The Customs give 575.82 grains
of pure silver as the weight, and between these
two, and even below the latter, figures are also
quoted. This looks a very small matter, but
when it is remembered that one grain of silver
of difference on the indemnity amounts to no
less a sum than \$400,000 the significance of the
weight will be understood. The Customs weight
has finally been accepted by both parties.

In an article in the *Indépendance Tonkinoise*,
on the British army, the following passage
occurs:—"England is not only the first mari-
time power of the world, the sovereign of the
seas, in works of peace as well as in homicidal
combats; nor is she only the merchant of the
world, the unvalued manufacturer, the most
opulent of bankers; she is also a redoubtable
continental military power. It would not be
paradoxical to say (for it would be easy to
prove it historically) that our arms have
more often been fortunate against her on
sea than on land, not counting the far dis-
tant day when 'our William' took the great
island." The writer then goes on to analyse
and compare the expenditure on the British
army and navy, and to refer to the efforts
being made to increase and improve the army.

From the Tonkin papers we learn that an
agreement has been arrived at between France
and China by which French troops pursuing
piratical bands in Tonkin are to be allowed to
cross the frontier and co-operate with the Chi-
nese forces in effecting the destruction of the
bands. The zone within which the French are
to be allowed to operate is to be marked out by
a mixed commission of French and Chinese
officers and the commission was expected to
commence its work in a few days after the date
of the latest papers received. Our contem-
poraries are of opinion that piracy on a large
scale will now be suppressed, and the concession
made by China, coupled with the deliverance of
the Lyandot family by General Sou, is taken as
a proof that China is now sincerely desirous that
tranquillity should be established in the frontier
regions.

M. Rousseau, Governor-General of French
Indo-China, left Haiphong on the 13th inst. for
France, to give the Government the benefit of
his advice and assistance in connection with the
Indo-China budget and the proposed loan. A
Havas telegram contradicts the report that he
will not return to Tonkin.

On the 26th inst. an address was presented
by H. E. the Governor on behalf of the
community to Lieut.-Colonel Barrow, of the
Hongkong Regiment, on his departure from
the colony. Lieut.-Colonel Barrow, who is
leaving to take up an appointment on the
staff in India, raised the Hongkong Regiment
and has brought it to a high state of efficiency.

The prospectus has been issued at Shanghai
of another cotton mill, the Soy Chee Cotton
Spinning Co., Limited, to be registered under
the German Limited Liability Law. The
capital is to be one million taels in shares of five
hundred taels each, six hundred shares being
now offered for subscription. It is proposed to
build a mill of not less than 40,000 spindles in
the neighbourhood of Yangtzepoo Road, and it
is expected that it will be completed and in full
working order within a year. Messrs. Arnhold,
Karberg & Co. are to be the General Managers,
and there are three German and two Chinese
gentlemen on the provisional Board of Direc-
tors.

A telegram has been received in Bangkok,
we learn from the *Siam Free Press*, stating
that Mr. Clarke has been entirely successful in
negotiating the sale of the Kabin Mines to the
Ottoman Bank for £80,000. This will mean
that each shareholder in the Kabin Mines will
receive four times the amount of his shares, as
the total capital of the Kabin Syndicate was
£20,000, of which sum some £14,000 to £15,000
have been spent on work at the mines. The
Kabin shareholders are to be congratulated on
their good fortune, and on the successful manner
in which the affair has been negotiated. The
new company will increase the capital of the
venture by £60,000, and our contemporary learns
that a great deal of the scrip will be taken up
by the Siam Exploring Corporation. The com-
pany will be French, and the only obstacle to be
countered is the question of transfer, which
the Siamese may not approve of, though this
is considered very doubtful.

There has been some excitement during the
past week owing to the complications arising
from the Korean *coup d'état*. It appears
certain now that the Queen was murdered.
Russia is said to have notified the Korean
Government that she will not assent to the
exercise of power by the Tai-won-kun and to
have threatened an ultimatum should her views
in this matter be disregarded. A Reuter's
telegram states that the Russian Squadron in
the North Pacific will be reinforced by three
cruisers and is ordered to cruise in Korean
waters ready for emergencies. Another
Reuter's telegram reads as follows:—"A telegram
to the *Times* from Hongkong states that Russia
has concluded a treaty with China securing
the right of an anchorage for her fleet at
Port Arthur and various other advantages
outside of 'the favoured nation clause.'" For
some time past reports have been current in the
North to the effect that Russia had made ar-
rangements with China that her fleet should
winter at Port Arthur, and this apparently is
the foundation for the above telegram.

RUSSIAN DESIRS IN THE NORTH.

Reports have for some little time been past in circulation to the effect that Russia has made arrangements with China that her fleet shall winter at Port Arthur. This news has been cabled to London by the *Times* correspondent, with the addition that "Russia has secured various other advantages outside the favoured nation clause," and the telegram would appear to have thrown the London press into a state of some excitement. The situation in the Far East is undoubtedly a critical one and requires to be closely watched by the British Government. The *Times* telegram, however, in the version given of it by Reuter, seems somewhat meaningless and does not justify any special alarm. It is not in the power of China to confer any privileges outside the favoured nation clause and whatever advantages may have been secured by Russia would inure necessarily to the profit of other nations. To say that advantages have been secured outside the favoured nation clause is very much like a contradiction in terms, for the meaning of that clause is that any nation coming under it enjoys every advantage that may be accorded to another. Territorial concessions, however, are necessarily outside the favoured nation clause. If, for instance, Hongkong secured the enlargement of its boundaries for which it is agitating it would not be open to other nations to come in and claim the same territory, for that, as Euclid says, would be absurd. If Russia has secured any territorial concession in the North, it might therefore be referred to as a matter outside the favoured nation clause, but that would be a curious phrase to use as indicating territorial concessions. There is another class of questions that may also be said to be more or less outside the favoured nation clause, namely, those referring to the frontier trade. There are special regulations governing the land trade between China and Russia, between China and Tonkin, and between China and Burmah, each set being adapted to the special local circumstances. Either England or France might object to the other's frontier trade being specially favoured, but the extent to which they could rely on the favoured nation clause is limited, because the circumstances vary and the particular routes affected are accessible only to the particular nation controlling them. Along the seaboard, however, it is different, and China cannot open a port to one nation without at the same time opening it to all who come in under the favoured nation clause. If Russia has secured the right for her fleet to lie at Port Arthur, that port still remaining Chinese, it would be open to the British fleet, if the Admiral thought fit to so direct, to go and lie alongside the Russian ships. China could not object, and if Russia chose to do so the matter would be one for decision by the guns of the respective fleets.

Should it be a case of the permanent cession or temporary occupation of territory the case would assume a different complexion and would have to be dealt with on other principles. England might be willing to acquiesce in the cession, as she has acquiesced in the cession of Formosa to Japan, or she might object, as Russia, France, and Germany have objected to Japan's occupation of the Liaotung Peninsula. At present it does not appear that there is any question of permanent cession. One of the terms of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula by Japan is said to be that neither Russia, France, nor Germany shall permanently occupy the

territory and that the Chinese Government shall not cede it to any other nation. The use of the word "permanently" in the agreement suggests that a temporary occupation may be in contemplation and have been secretly provided for. In that case England would have to act as her interests might seem to require. Temporary occupation by one power, however, would not confer the right to exclude the trade of other powers, and as the peninsula would be much better governed under Russian than under Chinese rule, the prospects of trade being proportionately improved, England might possibly not think the matter one about which it would be advisable to go to war, even though the temporary occupation should be extended indefinitely. Russia's object in occupying the peninsula, assuming that she does so, would be, not only to secure for her fleet the use of a harbour not closed by ice during the winter, but also to enable her to connect her railway system with Port Arthur. That is a project which it would be decidedly bad policy for England to attempt to oppose. It is certain that Russia will never rest until she obtains access to a port open all the year round and for England to attempt to prevent her doing so would be a stupendous undertaking, of doubtful success, and with nothing tangible to be gained by it. Moreover, the railway would contribute greatly to the commercial development of Northern China, in the advantages of which English merchants would share. And if Russia were allowed to make a railway through Chinese territory it would be a precedent on which England might urge her claims to carry the proposed Burmah railway into the heart of Yunnan, should that be deemed advisable, or to make railways in other directions, say from Kowloon to Canton or from Pakhoi to Nanning. That is an argument which perhaps should not carry much weight, for England can urge her own claims without precedents if necessary, but on general grounds it would be undesirable that she should in any way attempt to impede the opening up and development of Northern China because it happens to be Russia that is carrying out the work and that will most immediately profit by it. The Trans-Siberian Railway is not a work that England is interested in thwarting; on the contrary the line will prove a great civilizing agency and will make for peace rather than war. At the same time the fact cannot be lost sight of that at the present moment Russia, France, and Germany are striving to diminish British influence in the Far East and to secure for themselves exclusive advantages; but with a rigid insistence on the observance of the favoured nation clause in spirit and letter Great Britain will be able to hold her own both commercially and politically.

THE COUP D'ETAT AT SEOUL.

The recall of General MIURA, the late Japanese Minister to Korea, on the ground that he was responsible for the recent *coup d'etat* at Seoul, goes to show *prima facie* that the event is disapproved and regretted by the Japanese Government. Whether the Minister conceived the movement in his own mind, however, or whether he has only been clumsy in carrying out his instructions and done noisily what ought to have been done quietly is a point on which some doubt may be entertained. We do not, of course, refer to the supposed murder of the queen, but simply to the substitution of the influence of the Tai-won-kun for that of her

Majesty in the Palace Councils. The Japanese are necessarily most vitally interested in the peace and good government of Korea and that the Minister should use his influence in favour of whichever party might seem most likely to promote that end would not be strange or unprecedented. But however that may be, the *emeute* has once more brought Korea prominently into notice as a disturbing element in the politics of the Far East and the war clouds seem to be again gathering. An international guarantee of the independence of Korea has often been suggested as a desirable and convenient means of disposing of the difficulties arising from the jealousies of the various powers in relation to that kingdom, and the case of Belgium has been referred to as an example. But there is no analogy between the two. Belgium is a civilized state as capable of managing her internal affairs as any of the other European nations, and all that is required in her case is a guarantee against territorial aggression. The case of Korea is entirely different, because that unfortunate country is totally incapable of managing her own internal affairs and maintaining peace and good order within her borders. She may nominally be accorded the status of an independent kingdom, but her councils must be dominated by foreign influence. Korea, in short, must be treated on much the same lines as Egypt. But who is to play the part in the Land of Morning Calm that Great Britain plays in the Khedive's realm? Not Japan, says Russia. Not Russia, answers Japan. Perhaps the difficulty might be tided over by some system of joint control similar to that formerly exercised by England and France in Egypt, but the temper of the two powers does not promise well for any such friendly arrangement. Russia objects to Japan exercising any influence whatever on the continent of Asia, and Japan on the other hand is equally determined not to be pushed on one side. In fact the probability of a war with Russia was, it is reported, foreseen long ago by Japanese statesmen and has been provided for in so far as it is possible to provide for such contingencies. If there is to be a war delay would be in favour of Russia and it would be Japan's policy to hasten it on and get it over before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway affords a ready means of transport for Russian troops. And Japan, there is reason to believe, would have no hesitation in entering on the conflict at once. Whether her confidence in her own abilities would be justified by the result is another question, but the confidence is there, provided it is Russia alone that is in question. If, however, France and Germany come to Russia's assistance the matter must assume a very different aspect even to the most hot-headed of the Japanese. In that case there will be no war, but the powers will have a difficult matter on their hands in the settlement of the Korean question.

THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELLION.

(24th October.)

It is difficult at all times to know what measure of credence to give to Chinese reports; they are in almost all cases, no matter what the subject, exaggerated to a considerable extent. During the progress of the war between China and Japan the reports given of the hostilities were in most instances ludicrously false and always wholly unreliable. The Psalmist, one would imagine, must have known or heard of the Chinese, when he wrote "All men are liars;" at any rate if they have equals in mendacity they

need acknowledge no superiors. No doubt, when treating of their own nationality, they have slightly more regard for accuracy, not perhaps on the score of principle, but for the sake of convenience, and hence it may be possible to sift more grains of wheat from the chaff in the reports which reach Peking concerning the Mahomedan Rebellion in the North-west provinces than was the case in the recent war. According to the latest telegrams, the condition of affairs in Kansuh is becoming most serious. The latest bulletin reports that Lanchow, the capital, has succumbed to the attacks of the insurgents, and that His Excellency YANG CH'ANG-CHUN, the Viceroy of the Shen-kan, has committed suicide rather than suffer indignity at the hands of his captors. Another telegram, however, states that Lanchow having surrendered to the rebels, the Viceroy with a body of cavalry succeeded in cutting his way through their ranks and joining General LEI CHEN-KWAN, who with a force of about eight thousand men is in danger of being surrounded by the enemy to the north of the capital. General TUNG, the commander-in-chief of the troops in Kashgaria, is said to be still about one hundred miles to the south-east of Lanchow. This General's troops are nearly all natives of Kansuh, and he profoundly distrusts them, having reported in a secret memorial that he is surrounded by traitors and dare not make a forward general movement for fear of wholesale desertions from the ranks. Secret society men from other provinces are also reported to have joined the Mahomedans, and the disaffected of all ranks and classes appear ready to flock to the standard of the rebel chiefs. An Imperial Decree has been issued ordering General TUNG to hasten to meet the rebels and force on a decisive engagement, and the Governors of Shensi, Shansi, Honan, and Shantung have all been enjoined to send reinforcements to General TUNG, but whether they will be able to do so before his own army has, like SENNACHERIB'S host, melted away, is another matter. It seems to us that, if these reports can be relied upon, TUNG is in a parlous condition. He fears to advance lest treachery should break out in his ranks; he equally dreads a retreat as that would be his ruin officially. The situation is recognised at Peking as being so precarious, that it is proposed to send off a large body of the Peking Field Force and to call in the Tartar troops of Kirin and Heilungchiang and order them to march to Kansuh by way of Mongolia to support General TUNG.

This rebellion comes at an inopportune time for the Chinese Government. Their troops have been beaten, demoralised, and dispersed, and have no stomach for fighting. They have lost a vast quantity of guns and war matériel, and are now necessarily short of munitions. Their fleet has been obliterated from the seas. Finally a large proportion of their own soldiers belong to the disaffected provinces and are in sympathy with the rebels. The Mahomedans of the north-west are, moreover, a fighting race as compared with the sheep-like natives of some of the central provinces. The leaders of the insurrection are also not unacquainted with the art of war, at least as understood by Chinese military mandarins. If they can only succeed in overrunning the province of Shantung they will be able to command ports and be in a position to obtain supplies. The Imperial Government will have to bestir themselves to prevent this great disaster. Their power to crush a revolt is overwhelming so long as they can keep command of the coast; but if the insur-

gents are once able to establish themselves in a maritime province, a civil war may be inaugurated which may drag on for an indefinite period unless foreign aid is enlisted. It is extremely doubtful whether the Manchu Government would ever have finally suppressed the Taiping Rebellion but for the invaluable assistance first of WARD and his mercenaries and subsequently of the brilliant GORDON. And this after all is a weapon that both parties can use. The Mahomedan insurgents could, in the event of their obtaining command of a maritime province, readily secure the aid of European or American mercenaries, more especially if, as is extremely probable, they showed more liberal proclivities than the Peking Government. As we have said, the situation looks serious enough for the Peking Authorities, and they will do well to settle outstanding difficulties with foreign Powers with all possible despatch, so as to be free to meet internal troubles unhampered by a foreign war. Such, however, is the fatuous folly of the Tsungli Yamen, that the accumulation of disasters at home will but tend to increase their obstinacy and aggravate their arrogance. The veteran LI HUNG-CHANG, the one man, who if destitute of real patriotism is not utterly devoid of sense, stands now almost alone among the officials, and if necessity again brings him to the front he will be handicapped by the jealousy and mistrust of his numerous enemies. China has, it would seem, only emerged with vast discredit from a conflict with a foreign power to become involved in a civil war of serious dimensions, the end whereof no man can foresee.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE AND JAPANESE-CHINESE WARS— A CONTRAST.

The Japanese, in their recent war with China, never made the mistake of under-rating the enemy or of incurring foolhardy risks. The consequence was a series of brilliant successes culminating in complete victory. To those who had studied the military systems of the two countries the result of the war was no surprise, but to many who carried in their memory the doubtful success of the French in the war of 1885 and the spirit of patriotism which at that time seemed to arise in China, and who had not looked beneath the surface for an explanation thereof, the speedy and utter collapse of China in the recent war, in spite of her vast reserves of men and great wealth, seemed almost inexplicable. In the intervening nine years there had been no retrogression in China, the country had simply remained stationary, and what it was in 1885 it was in 1894. The explanation of the French failures is to be found in the mistakes of the French, not in the skill or bravery of the Chinese. M. FERRY did not venture to ask the French Parliament to authorise a declaration of war, but tried to carry on hostilities under the name of reprisals, with insufficient funds and insufficient forces. He affected to treat China as a *quantité négligeable*. But even the weakest enemy may inflict some injury if prudence be altogether thrown to the winds in dealing with him. One of the most prominent events of the Franco-Chinese war, and one which made a profound impression throughout the world, was the so-called retaking of Langson by the Chinese. As a matter of fact the French evacuated the place and when the Chinese came up two days later and found it deserted no one could have been more surprised than

themselves at such a cheaply earned success. On the 13th February, 1885, General NEGRIER had taken Langson and thereby opened the way to China for the French army and made the invaders masters of Tonkin. But there he was left, with no adequate arrangements for the commissariat and supply of munitions. Seeing that matters could not safely be allowed to go on in this way he requested instructions and proposed to abandon the town, destroying the forts and the matériel captured from the enemy. M. FERRY telegraphed that negotiations had been opened and it was necessary to strike a heavy blow to decide the Chinese. General NEGRIER therefore had to achieve a victory cost what it might. He accordingly made a brilliant rush to the "Gate of China," on the Kwangsi frontier. His little army numbered between three and four thousand, while the Chinese forces in the neighbourhood were estimated at some seventy thousand and were all the time increasing in number. On the 24th March, after a bloody battle, the French abandoned the Gate of China, leaving 88 killed on the field of battle and carrying away 195 wounded. The Chinese of course had suffered terribly, but the loss of a few thousand men to them was a small matter. The French retired, and the Chinese advanced, on Kilua. The abandonment of the "Gate of China" was the direct consequence of the failure of supplies; these had already been difficult to keep up at Langson; what could be expected at Kilua? To remain inactive would be to allow the Chinese to fortify themselves, so General NEGRIER, gathering together all his forces, gave them battle after battle, inflicting on them such losses as threw them into the greatest alarm and made them think they had to deal with an enemy much more numerous. On the 28th March, the right wing of the Chinese, having been defeated in an engagement in the morning, retreated. This was the fatal day. While the Chinese were put to flight on one side enormous numbers approached from the opposite direction. But the General was on the watch and it appeared their attack would be similar to the former. The Chinese actually engaged were set down at 20,000, but after three hours they were unable to force the French lines. At this crisis the General was wounded and he handed over the command to Lieutenant-Colonel HERBINGER. The situation was grave and momentarily becoming more critical, when Colonel HERBINGER was informed that there remained only 60,200 cartridges, or about seventeen shots per man. To remain at Kilua would be to expose the force to a siege in the fort, and if the promised munitions were awaited when would they arrive and would the convoy be safe? The same questions presented themselves with regard to the supply of provisions. It was therefore decided to retreat. It was half-past six when the order was given. The troops were to fall back on Langson and abandon the town during the night. There was no reason for the precipitate abandonment of Langson, for the Chinese were themselves in retreat, but Colonel HERBINGER lost his head, and the evacuation was hurriedly effected, the treasury chest, containing 530,000 francs, being emptied into the river to save its carriage, the artillery being similarly disposed of. Some of the men who were drunk remained behind for twenty-four hours and saw nothing of the enemy up to the time of their leaving, but in course of time the Chinese hearing of the evacuation quietly walked in and so achieved "the recapture of Langson." The above particulars are taken from the ac-

counts published in our columns at the time. In the late war the Japanese were blamed by some critics for over caution; in the Franco-Chinese war the French suffered for their recklessness. The Japanese were more completely successful than the French because they approached the task they had in hand with greater seriousness of purpose. The lesson is obvious: China is at the mercy of any military power that chooses to attack her, but the attacking party cannot afford to disregard the ordinary precautions of war.

GERMANY AND CHUSAN.

According to Reuter, Prince HOHENLOHE regards the new German settlements at Tientsin and Hankow as inadequate and strongly urges the acquisition of the Chusan islands, regardless of the ill-will of other powers. It is difficult to believe that the Chancellor has given expression to any such opinion. It is only the other day that it was stated the feeling in Germany was hostile to territorial acquisitions in China but was strongly in favour of commercial expansion. Perhaps commercial expansion might be held to necessitate territorial acquisitions of some sort, for if a large fleet has to be maintained for the protection of German commerce in the Far East, the possession of a coaling station might be deemed essential. England could raise no objection to Germany acquiring such a station, but she could hardly fail to object to Chusan being selected for that purpose. Chusan was occupied by England in both her wars with China and it was given back only on the condition that it should never be ceded to any other power without England's consent. It was unfortunate that it should ever have been given back at all. Had it been retained the great trade that now centres at Shanghai would have been conducted there, under the protection of the British flag, and free from any of the restrictions to which it has been subjected by being conducted on Chinese territory, such as the prohibition of the importation of machinery, now happily removed, lekin difficulties, and so forth. Given back it was, however, but under the condition already mentioned, and England is not likely to waive that condition, for Chusan occupies a most commanding position, and all our Northern trade would be at the mercy of any power occupying the island. There would be less objection to Germany's installation there than to that of any other power, but it is not advisable to place oneself at the mercy of another, even though that other be a friend. If there is any serious talk of the acquisition of Chusan, either by Germany or any other power, no time ought to be lost by England in stepping in and herself resuming the occupation which was so unwisely surrendered.

LIU YUNG-FU.

The great LIU YUNG-FU having ignominiously bolted from Formosa, it is rather interesting to glance at his career and see what an empty thing his reputation was. It seemed as though he intended to make a stand against the Japanese and justify his reputation for determination and bravery, if not for ability. But no; as soon as the enemy came fairly into view LIU scuttled out by the back door. Originally he was the chief of the Black Flag band on the Tonkin frontier, the Black Flags being former rebels and their descendants who established themselves in that region, living

as freebooters and levying toll on the trade between Tonkin and China. Probably he possessed some administrative capacity, indeed he gave evidence of that in Formosa, and he was able to keep his men under control and consolidate his own power. When the Franco-Chinese war broke out his assistance was gladly availed of by China and he carried on a tolerably safe guerilla warfare, acting independently of the Yunnan and the Kwangsi armies, but in communication with both. It never transpired that he accomplished any feat of bravery, but his assistance, such as it was, was deemed of some value by the Chinese Government and when the war was over it was necessary to deal with him in some way. It would have been inconvenient to leave him in his former position, because the French would have objected to that, and it would not have been a very easy thing to destroy him and his band in their mountain fastnesses, for the Black Flags, small as might be their value from a scientific military point of view, were a great deal better than the ordinary rabble that goes to make up a Chinese army. It was therefore decided to confer upon him a military title and give him official employment. Years passed by and once more China was plunged in war with a foreign power, LIU was sent off to Formosa, and great hopes were entertained as to his ability to preserve the island, even after its formal cession had taken place. He held his position in the South after the North had been occupied and talked boastfully of what he would do when the Japanese appeared. The Japanese did at last appear, and LIU, basely deserting his own troops, proved himself to be after all only a braggart.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYERS FOR THE ACTS OF THEIR SERVANTS.

A curious and interesting point has arisen at the Police Court in connection with the prosecution of a marine store dealer for the unlawful possession of stolen goods and neglecting to make proper entries in his book. The accused was discharged and on application being made by the Crown for a rehearing of the case the Magistrate refused to grant it. As we understand there is a probability of an appeal being made to the Supreme Court it would perhaps be improper to comment on the circumstances of the case; the Magistrate may have been correct or incorrect in discharging the accused; but an abstract proposition of law that he laid down challenges attention and contradiction. He is reported to have said that "In criminal law you cannot make a master responsible for the acts of his servants." As a general rule a master is not responsible for the criminal acts of his servants, but like most other rules this one is subject to various exceptions. Under the licensing law, for instance, a master is responsible for the acts of his servants, and if drunkenness be permitted on licensed premises or liquor be sold during prohibited hours it will be no excuse for the holder of the licence to say that he happened to be in the next street at the time and knew nothing about it. In ROSCOE also we read that "A bookseller or publisher whose servant publishes a libel is criminally answerable for that act though it was done without his knowledge." This rule, ROSCOE goes on to state, is an exception to those which govern the other branches of criminal law and appears to be founded upon a principle of policy. Whether there is a similar ex-

ception in the case of marine store dealers, either constructively or by the plain reading of the Ordinance regulating them, is a question on which we refrain from entering. But further on in ROSCOE we find another case, even stronger. A public or common nuisance is indictable, and it has been ruled that the directors of a gas company are liable for an act done by their superintendent and engineer, under a general authority to manage their works, though they are personally ignorant of the particular plan adopted and though such plan be a departure from the original and understood method, which the directors had on reason to suppose discontinued. Cases might also be cited under our local Ordinances. For instance, the owner of a river steamer is liable to a fine if the vessel carries an excess of passengers, although it is not usual for owners to go down to the wharf and personally count the passengers; and under the Building Ordinance property owners are made liable for various acts that in the ordinary course would only be performed by their servants.

THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON SOUTH FORMOSA.

OCCUPATION OF ANPING AND TAINANFOO.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

ANPING, 21st October, via Amoy, 23rd October.

At five o'clock this morning the Japanese warships approached Anping fort. The Japanese did not fire. Then the Japanese landed marines. The Chinese fired a few shots. The warships answered and the Black Flags retreated. There was no loss of life.

The foreign residents and their property are safe.

The Southern Army now occupies Tainanfoo. Five thousand Black Flags surrendered.

[FROM OUR ANPING CORRESPONDENT.]

ANPING, 19th October.

On the morning of the 19th it was rumoured that Lin had escaped during the previous night, and at about noon Mr. Perkins, of H.B.M. Consulate, received authentic information that the General had left with his body guard, that the forts were deserted, the soldiers willing to surrender, and the people most anxious for the Japanese to land at once.

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Bain, Netherlands Consul, immediately decided to communicate the news to the Commander-in-Chief, and through the courtesy of the Commander of H.I.G.M.S. *Arcona* a ten-oared cutter was placed at their disposal, and after a long pull they reached the Yoshino.

No definite information could be obtained as to the intention of the Japanese, but it is hoped that a bombardment may now be dispensed with. It is conjectured that the forts will be occupied to-morrow without resistance.

The steamer *Thales* upon leaving for Amoy with passengers was boarded and searched by an armed crew from the Japanese cruiser *Yayeyama*, and after an hour's delay she was allowed to proceed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY.]

TAKOW, 18th October.

4 p.m. on October 3rd.—The *Kyoto Maru* steamed out of Kelung harbour for the Pescadores with General Baron Nogi and his staff, two companies of soldiers, and a few civil attaches, two or three Japanese correspondents and myself and servants.

The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, and we arrived at the Pescadores at about 1.30 p.m.

The *Kyoto Maru* is one of the smaller transports engaged in the service, and in her close and crowded state, one's quarters were thoroughly uncomfortable. I was greatly sur-

prised to find that the General and his staff had been placed on such a ship, seeing that some of the more luxurious steamers made the trip with empty cabins.

On our arrival at the Pescadores several transports and men-of-war were already anchored in harbour, and during the next four days there were other arrivals until nearly fifty ships had assembled, including the *Sai Yen*, formerly *Tai-yuen* of the Chinese fleet, captured by the Japanese in the North. This cruiser looked spick and span, and will undoubtedly give a good account of herself if the Formosan forts but grant the opportunity.

On the 8th I changed to the transport *Satsuma Maru* as I thought the trip could be made more pleasant by my old friends the foreign officers of the vessel.

Early in the morning of the 10th the Northern expedition, conveyed by about 25 ships, departed from the Pescadores for the landing place at Paw-tay-chui, which is between 23 and 26 miles north of Anping. General Takashima is in command and several of the higher civil authorities from the capital city (Tai-peh-fu) accompanied him. His force consisted of one division and one mixed brigade. At 2.45 in the afternoon our expedition, aboard 24 transports, steamed out of harbour for Pong-Liao, about 24 miles south of Takow, arriving near the landing place by daylight. The men-of-war who accompanied us at once landed marines in their ships' boats, these latter having mounted their bow quick-firing guns.

No Chinese soldiers were seen, however, and the Japanese naval flag was soon flying from a mound near by. The soldiers from the transports were landed in quick succession, and in about two hours the whole fighting force of the expedition, consisting of about 8,000 men, and about 2,500 horses, were in readiness for the field! Short wharves had been quickly built and the coolies, to the number of about 5,000, were hustling and bustling about, unloading the supplies from the transports with remarkable rapidity and without mishap. Three steam launches, 72 Japanese sampans, and ten big cargo boats were the means of transport from steamers to land. No one who witnessed the landing of this force could accuse the Japanese of being slow.

The men-of-war cruised along the coast a short distance ahead of the army on shore, and one or two scattered bands of soldiers were quickly dispersed by a few shells from the ships' guns.

Two companies were sent at once to the south, where some Chinese soldiers were found, but after exchanging a few shots the latter retreated in the direction of Katong-ha (Ka-to-kiaku). Two companies were also sent towards the seaside, but found no Chinese soldiers. They then marched towards Ka-tong-ha, which is a small village surrounded by a low stone wall perforated with many loopholes allowing of rifle fire, with comparative safety to those behind it. Several cannons were mounted and further converted the wall into quite a formidable fortification. Even after the Japanese had surrounded the village the savage attack made upon them by the Chinese gave evidence that the latter intended to take advantage of their defences in a manner quite unusual to Chinese soldiers! A pond of water hindered the Japanese in advancing to attack the Chinese at close range, and, as they were so well protected, it seemed only a waste of ammunition carrying on the attack from a greater distance. Several charges, however, were made by the Japanese, but with such loss that it was finally decided to conduct the siege by other methods. A battalion commander with one company succeeded in gaining an entrance through one of the gates, but not without some loss, and setting fire to the village houses in his vicinity. A strong wind blowing in the right direction carried the flames quickly towards the terrified Chinese, who for the first time in the whole Formosan war were showing true bravery in defending their position! As the flames crept nearer, with the Japanese guarding the only exit, but one course was open in which a chance of life was possible; this was to come out into the open field and battle, man to man, with the Japanese. Although their force outnumbered those of the latter almost two to one, the outlook was not an inviting one. It was a

fearful scene, the crackling of the bamboos, the falling houses, the awful roaring of the fire as it drew nearer and nearer to the horror stricken people, their number now augmented by the more cowardly class who had been driven out of the burning houses where they had sought shelter and hiding. The cries of the Chinese could be heard above the uproar; they crouched closer and closer to the stone wall, taking advantage of pits or trees and bushes already smouldering to protect themselves from the stifling heat of the conflagration. But at last the extreme crisis was reached, so, with a wild yell of terror, they threw themselves over the wall and made a mad rush for the underbush and jungle to the north. Many fell by the way, but the majority made good their escape. It was a serious affair for the Japanese, who lost 77 men—16 killed and 61 wounded—including three officers, which is by far the greatest loss yet encountered in Formosa since the Japanese landed in May! Seventy bodies of dead Chinese were found, although probably a few others were consumed by the flames. Twelve cannons, several rifles, and some ammunition were captured by the Japanese. The Chinese taking part in this engagement were not Black Flags, but composed mostly of native levies, and their courage contrasts greatly with the cowardice of the Black Flags responsible for the fiasco of an engagement at Takow, which as will be described hereafter occurred a few days later. For the sensational writers who take special delight in giving publication to thrilling descriptions of blood-thirsty atrocities, I can assure them that the townspeople of this village all retreated to the hills as the army approached, and only opponents fell under the fire of the Japanese troops. The great misfortune was that the Chinese soldiers were so ignorant of even the most common usages of modern warfare, as had they possessed even a slight knowledge of and confidence in the Japanese such would have probably induced a surrender, and thus would have been saved many lives with much property. One company of infantry was quartered near the village all night. In the afternoon of the next day a skirmish occurred with a few Chinese. These, however, retreated, suffering but slight loss. Perhaps the most formidable enemy we met, and one who succeeded in creating considerable excitement, and some terror, was the Chinese water buffalo! Indeed, if General Liu had only mounted a troop of these animals, success might have been secured; at least there would be no hesitation on the part of riders, as the water buffalo rushes to the attack and does not retreat! It was extremely amusing on several occasions to see every one scramble out of the way to avoid all argument with these anti-foreign beasts. I myself have been driven with considerable speed, usually in the direction of the nearest tree! While walking along the beach late in the afternoon, I saw a headless Chinese corpse which was washed up by the in-coming tide. I understood later that it was the body of a man who, having pointed a revolver at a gendarme, was a generally dangerous character, hence necessitating his execution. The next morning I again passed the same place, and the naked corpse was still lying on the beach in the scorching sun. The troops and officers were passing by in constant succession, but as it seemed no one's business to bury or cremate the body, which was beginning to fill the air with its poisonous fumes, of course no one attended to its removal. This was undoubtedly attended to later, but why the body should not have been thrown into the water and properly disposed of at once still remains a mystery to me.

October 12th.—The main army in order to reach Tang-kang was obliged to cross two rivers of considerable size, but pontoon bridges had been constructed in a remarkably short time. The Formosa bamboo catamaran, which consists of from eight to twelve bamboos placed side by side, braced by cross bars, and securely lashed, has fortunately such shape and size that a number of them can be easily converted into a most satisfactory bridge by connecting them together. To protect the bamboos a pathway of boards, covered with straw, is laid across them and this reaches from bank to bank. With two bridges thus constructed heavily loaded pack horses passed over in safety

and soon all were camped in the city of Tang-kang. No opposition whatever was encountered in the city, the Chinese troops having deserted long before the arrival of the Japanese. Tang-kang, about 17 miles south of Takow, has a population of 20,000 and is a most flourishing city. The exports are principally rice and sugar. The Chinese force formerly consisted of 1,000 men, divided into two camps.

13th October.—A Chinese Commandant sent to General Nogi an offer of unconditional surrender. It is thought these troops were those that formerly garrisoned Tang-kang, with perhaps the addition of one other camp, the occupants of which may have joined them from the south. General Nogi accepted the offer and waited, delaying his troops all during the 14th, but seeing no peace seeking Chinese appear eventually continued his march.

14th October.—A squadron of cavalry reconnoitring to the north reached the big Chinese walled city, Pithau ("Ho Yan"), where they were agreeably surprised to see white flags of peace floating from the houses and a large white flag over the city gate. On attempting, however, to enter they found the gates closed, whereupon they scaled the wall, and were once more astonished at being greeted with a most vigorous fusillade from several sections of the city. Upon this happening they beat a hasty retreat and were pursued by about 200 Chinese soldiers. On the same day a company of infantry, on their way to "Cho-ko-sin," met the enemy before reaching the village and being greatly outnumbered were easily surrounded. The probability that the engagement would be one of considerable magnitude and perhaps even fatal to the Japanese seemed unpleasantly great. Fortunately, however, according to Chinese custom, a few rounds from the Japanese rifles sent their opponents all scampering away! It is thought this Chinese force was the one that had made the offer of surrender on the 13th.

15th October.—One company of infantry was sent forward to attack Takow, but on approach saw that the flag of the Japanese navy was flying from the forts; they thereupon started out to return to the main army. After going a few miles eastward they came to a large walled city, the inhabitants of which resisted them. After some fighting, however, the Chinese retreated, and the assailants, entering the city triumphantly, were surprised to find they had captured Pi-thau ("Ho Yan") the place the main army was then preparing to capture, and anticipating considerable difficulty in doing it.

October 16th.—On this day the army and headquarters, advanced to Pi-thau ("Ho Yan") and encamped north of that city, where they are stationed at the present writing. The whole force moves early to-morrow morning, and the attack on Anping and Tainanfoo will no doubt take place on the 23rd or 24th.

Latest news from Tainanfoo is that the merchants and Black Flags nearly came into collision, the former having refused to furnish supplies to the soldiers, who had only General Liu's paper notes to tender as payment for their purchases.

ANPING, 21st October.

The advance guard of General Nogi's army advanced to within a few miles of Anping last evening without encountering any fighting on the way. It is a mystery how the Chinese troops retreated so quickly.

The Admiral then decided to land a force of marines in the morning from four men-of-war which were already near that port.

At 5 a.m. the *Naniwa*, *Akitoshima*, and *Yoshino* took a circular course, bringing them very close to the fort, but the Black Flags did not fire upon them. The landing force was then assembled and approached the shore, but were fired upon from the fort, which they answered with the small quick firing guns mounted in the bow of the landing boats. The *Naniwa* and *Saiyen* then approached and fired a few shots which silenced the Chinese forts, the Black Flags all retreating towards Tainanfoo.

The foreign residents were aboard the English gunboat, and their property is of course undamaged.

One German and two English men-of-war witnessed the landing, and at 9 a.m. the English gunboat *Tweed* arrived from Takow.

The main army of General Nogi arrived to-day and Tainanfoo was occupied, although it was the intention to make the attack on Anping and Tainanfoo on the 23rd, but as the Chinese would not fire on the Japanese men-of-war when they approached this morning the latter were forced to take charge of it.

Loss of life during the day—four Chinese.

Five thousand Black Flags surrendered to the navy and the Japanese are now studying how to feed them. They will be sent as soon as possible to the mainland.

Thus the brave (?) Black Flags fought: "resisting until the last."

JAS. W. DAVIDSON.

It appears that after the *Thales* had left, the Japanese not being satisfied that Liu was not on board, sent the *Yaeyamakan* in pursuit of her. She was overtaken about twenty miles from Amoy and another search was made, the vessel being detained about ten hours. The Japanese wished to take off seven passengers whose character they considered doubtful, but Captain Bathurst protested, and eventually the *Thales* was allowed to proceed, two Japanese officers being placed on board in charge of the passengers in question, the matter to be referred to the British Consul at Amoy for decision as to the right of detention. Consul Gardner, on the matter coming before him, decided to release the men.

THE KUCHENG COMMISSION.

APPROACHING A TERMINATION.

RETURN TO FOOCHOW.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

FOOCHOW, 23rd October, 4.10 p.m.

The Commission leaves Kucheng to-morrow. Except the four leaders no more have been executed.

Hereafter the prisoners will be tried at Foochow.

The guilty [with the exception of those on whom the capital sentence has been passed] are to be banished.

FOOCHOW, 24th October.

The Commission cannot return from Kucheng till Saturday.

FOOCHOW, 27th October, 12.45 p.m.

The Kucheng Commission has just returned to Foochow.

FOOCHOW, 19th October.

Last Saturday we reported another crisis in the proceedings. The deadlock had continued so long that H.B.M. Consul thought it advisable to have a personal interview with the Viceroy and he left Kucheng on Thursday, the 10th, for this purpose, arriving in Foochow on Saturday morning. He was accompanied by Rev. W. Banister. It was a curious coincidence that Admiral Buller should have arrived in the river on the same day—no pre-arrangement of this had been planned. Mr. Mansfield's interview with His Excellency took place on Monday and was somewhat prolonged. We do not, of course, know all that took place, but judging from results which we do know to have been entirely satisfactory, we may believe that Mr. Mansfield felt, for the first time since this investigation commenced, the effect of the moral support his Government had seen fit at last to give him. The progress which Mr. Mansfield had made in this business up to the time of this crisis appears to those who know the Chinese officials and their ways well marvellous. No Consul less intimately acquainted with the Chinese or, by the study of their character over the best part of a lifetime, equally able to deal with them, could have effected what he has done. Backed now by the support he has been given, he will be able to bring the investigation to a satisfactory issue; but no strength of the support ought to be withdrawn until the work is completed.

Mr. Mansfield should have arrived at Kucheng last evening. We understand the programme to be that fourteen of the criminals are to be executed at Kucheng at once and the four leaders

sent down to Foochow for execution. The remaining condemned criminals are to be banished for life, but whether this will be done at once is not known. The examination of the untried prisoners will then commence, and it is thought that the investigation, as far as it will detain the Commission at Kucheng, will be brought to a close by the end of the month. The Viceroy has undertaken to continue the search for those implicated for an indefinite time, and as captures are made the arrested are to be sent down to Foochow for trial.—*Echo*.

THE COUP D'ETAT AT SEOUL.

ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN OF KOREA.

THE MURDER OF THIRTEEN LADIES-IN-WAITING.

Chemulpo, 12th October.

THE JAPANESE IMPLICATED.

I wrote to you on the 8th inst., and little thought then there would be any necessity for me to write again so soon, but on the very day I wrote that letter an atrocity of the most cruel nature took place. It was a murder committed in broad daylight, and the victims were fourteen Korean ladies, amongst whom was the Queen of Korea. The other thirteen were her maids-in-waiting, and these were butchered and burned by Japanese.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

At about four o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst. some two hundred Korean soldiers who are being drilled by the Japanese and, as stated in my former letter, were denominated the Household Troops, along with some forty Japanese *soshis* (or were supposed to be such), all armed with swords, went to the Tai-won-kun's place and asked him to come to the palace as he had promised them to do, but which promise he had not hitherto kept. The old prince was unwilling to do as requested, but was forced in some way or other to yield to their demands. On arriving at the palace some were let in by side doors; therefore it was evident that there were already traitors inside to admit them. Others forced open some of the inner gates, whilst others climbed over the wall. Strange to say, also a Japanese military officer with a small guard forced his way into the grounds of the palace, killing one of the officers belonging to the Palace Guard, who made but a faint resistance. The Palace Guards also made but a poor stand. Out of some thirty officers that should have been there, only thirteen were in the palace at the time, and some of these, I understand, were traitors. After a few volleys were fired the palace was in the possession of the assassins. While these things were going on the Japanese *soshis* surrounded the Queen's quarters and entered her apartments, and commenced the carnage by killing all the ladies-in-waiting present. The Queen and another lady were dragged by the hair of their heads and placed in sacks. They were then carried to the wood at the rear of the palace, which is called the Deer Park, where they were murdered and burned. The assassins had prepared for their purposes a pile on which the bodies were laid and oil poured over them. This being done the torch was applied and the bodies were reduced to ashes.

THE TAI-WON-KUN.

But where was the Tai-won-kun all this time, may we ask? The fact is the old Prince was taken to the palace with the assassins, so as to make it appear that it was he who had given orders to commit the atrocities and not the Japanese. His enmity to the Queen was well known, but I am afraid the Japanese have caught a Tartar in the old prince, who will pay them back in their own coin with interest to boot. Besides the Queen and the thirteen ladies, some fifteen Koreans lost their lives.

The Tai-won-kun has turned up in the palace and it has been discovered that he was taken to the Japanese Legation.

QUEEN'S MOTHER COMMITS SUICIDE.

The following day the Queen's mother was so frightened and beside herself that she committed suicide. Yet, up to the time of writing, the death of the Queen has not been officially announced, but it is only rumoured that she has been disgraced by orders of the King, and in

consequence her funeral will be simply *noblesse*, and public mourning will not be indulged in.

FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AND HAVE AUDIENCES.

The following day the Foreign Ministers held a conference. Two of the Ministers had a private and confidential audience with the King, at which the Japanese Minister wished to be present, but the old Tai-won-kun refused and told the Japanese Minister that he could not. The Japanese Minister demanded an audience, but the Tai-won-kun was firm and his demands were of no avail. The Japanese will find that the old gentleman (the Tai-won-kun) is not like his son.

A TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE CIVILISATION!

This is Japanese civilisation with a vengeance. No matter how nice the Japanese may dress themselves in European finery in the shape of civil, military, and naval uniforms, it is merely veneer, for their savage and deceptive nature still remains. This is the second time these instituted atrocities have taken place, this time of a more bloody nature than the last, as it was merely against a defenceless woman.

JAPANESE COMPLICITY.

Count Inouye was a valuable man, and ought to have remained in Korea while it was in such an unsettled state, but instead he was replaced by a man of inferior diplomatic cast, who, although a general, has not seen duty for over ten years, but during this period he has secluded himself, studying Buddhist literature. Certainly any bad light reflected on the policy of the Japanese in Korea will have to be borne by him, but one thing is a fact, or seems to be—that is, that the Japanese have all along been preparing for this little game. I know of many little incidents which come to my mind now, which prove to me plainly that their little undertaking was known to the Japanese authorities before it was carried out. For instance, they expected some European war vessels on the 8th, as well as a Japanese man-of-war on the 9th. But the latter only arrived here on the 11th and left again on the 12th. The steamer *Ozari Maru* also arrived unexpectedly on the 10th with nothing on board, and apparently she had got nothing to take in.

FOREIGN GUARDS.

Guards from the Russian cruiser *Koryetz* and the U.S. cruiser *Yorktown* left for Seoul on the 10th. The fray is thickening and the rope of the Japanese is lengthening, and the next thing we may hear is that it has broken.—*Mercury* correspondent.

Shanghai, 22nd October.

The Russian representative at Seoul has handed in to the Korean Government a protest against the Tai-won-kun's interference in State affairs; demanding that the King shall take the government into his own hands. This protest will be followed, if necessary, by an ultimatum, which will be supported by a considerable Russian squadron, which should by this time have arrived at Chemulpo.

The action taken by General Miura was taken against the remonstrances of the Japanese advisers to the Korean Government. We learn that the foreign representatives at Seoul unite in denouncing the Japanese murderers of the Queen, of whose death there is unfortunately little doubt.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A Seoul telegram published by the Japanese papers states that the re-coronation of the King on being denominated Emperor of Korea had been fixed for the 20th inst., the selection of the Empress Consort being made at the same time. The age of the Empress Consort, it is declared by proclamation, shall be above thirteen years. (The King is now forty-two years of age and the late Queen was forty-five.) The Foreign Ministers at Seoul, however, have refused to acknowledge the proposed re-coronation or the selection of another Empress Consort. The solar calendar will be used from the day of the coronation instead of the present lunar calendar:

The *Normandie*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 20th inst. from Moji, rescued two Japanese at sea. They had been out for fifteen days and during the last three days had no provisions.

THE LOSS OF THE "KUNGPAL."

LATEST PARTICULARS.

The following telegram from Kinchou has been kindly handed to us (*N. C. Daily News*) for publication:—

Herewith a few details about the fearful disaster which happened to the steamer *Kungpai* a few days ago, 80 li from here. Captain Soden, the first and second mate, and the first and second engineer are all dead; only the third engineer, a Swede, is saved. The disaster occurred on the morning of the 14th inst. The steamer had on board 700 soldiers, when a powder explosion happened and the steamer took fire. The crew worked hard for more than half an hour to extinguish the fire, but in vain, and another powder explosion followed. The captain and chief officer were wounded by the first explosion, and they were laid in a boat to be brought to shore, but the soldiers rushed on in such great numbers that the davits broke and the boat was smashed by the heavy sea running at that time. The steamer sank in shallow water and the survivors, one foreigner and 200 soldiers, were sitting on the wreck for seventeen hours, the sea being too heavy for any boat to reach them. Twenty-seven wounded soldiers were brought to the foreign hospital here yesterday. They look a fearful sight, scalded and burnt as they are. To judge from their appearance the steamer was wrecked by a simultaneous powder and boiler explosion. The third engineer is leaving for Tientsin shortly.

[Kinchou, near where the explosion occurred, is the prefectural city near the north-west corner of the Gulf of Liaotung. The *Kungpai* was formerly the British steamer *Wycliffe*. She was a vessel of 940 tons gross register and 95 horsepower, built at Leith in 1880. She was commanded by Captain R. Soden, her officers being Messrs. A. F. Ljunglof (married), Petersen, chief and second officer respectively, W. H. Graham, chief, A. Wise (married), second, and O. From, third engineer. She had a crew of nearly seventy all told, and a passenger, Master E. Clements, a lad of about seventeen.]

THE RETROCESSION OF LIAOTUNG.

A Shanghai telegram of the 17th inst. to the Japan papers reads as follows:—

To-day's Peking telegram states that the first meeting of Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Commissioner, and Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Commissioner, took place to-day, to discuss the Liaotung question, and the Japanese Commissioner explained the terms for its return.

According to rumour the demands made by Japan, after consultation with Russia, France, and Germany, are as follow:—

- (1). That the Chinese Government shall pay an indemnity to the amount of 30 million taels.
- (2). That neither Russia, France, nor Germany shall permanently occupy the Liaotung peninsula, and that the Chinese Government also shall not cede the peninsula to any other nation.
- (3). That Talienwan shall be thrown open as a free trade port.
- (4). That Tatung and Takushan shall be opened to foreign trade.

A Reuter's telegram of the 24th inst. reads as follows:—

Japan has ratified the terms concerning the evacuation of the Liaotung Peninsula and the additional war indemnity (as per message of 21st instant), and will evacuate the Peninsula by the end of January. Japan promises not to cede Formosa or the Pescadores to any Power.

The Chantaboon correspondent of the *Siam Observer* informs that journal that, on the 7th inst., two officers from the gunboat *Pluvier* were out snipe-shooting, and one, the surgeon of the boat, had a boy with him. The two officers were separated from each other by a paddy field in which the ears of paddy were high enough to prevent them from seeing each other. One of the officers seeing a bird raised his gun, but instead of hitting the bird he hit his fellow officer and the boy. The latter is not badly wounded, but the surgeon is in a very critical state, having received the shots in the face and body.

SUPREME COURT.

23rd October.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.—SIR FIELDING CLARKE (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

LEONARD V. MAN FUK COMPANY.

The appellant sought to set aside the decision of the Magistrate, Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, whereby the defendants, who are the opium farmers, were acquitted of unlawfully moving four chests of opium during prohibited hours on June 16th.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman) appeared for the Crown on behalf of the appellant, and was instructed by Mr. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master's office). The respondents were represented by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys).

The Attorney-General said the appeal was on a point of law and arose out of the Raw Opium Ordinance. The respondents were charged at the Police Court with illegally moving four chests of opium between the hours of 7 p.m. on June 16th and 5 a.m. on June 17th and the Magistrate, in the case he stated, said he could not legally convict them in the absence of direct evidence that they knew that the opium was being moved. The men who were removing the opium were caught by the appellant, a police constable, about a mile and half east of Morrison Hill Road at 7.40 in the evening. One of them produced a permit authorising the removal of the opium before seven o'clock in the evening. The opium farmers had obtained this permit, and it was admitted that the four chests of opium found in the boat were those specifically set forth in the permit. The boatman and coolie were summoned and fined, but the conviction was reversed on appeal. In the course of his decision in that case the Chief Justice said, "It is clear to me that the person aimed at by the Ordinance is the person whose business it is to apply for the permit." The opium farmers were then summoned, but the Magistrate stopped the case and without calling upon the defence dismissed the charge, and the appeal was against this decision. On June 15th the respondents applied for a permit to remove the opium from Winglok Street to their factory in Morrison Hill Road. The permit was granted for the removal of the opium up to seven o'clock in the evening. The opium was found being moved after seven o'clock, and the respondents had admitted that the opium in the boat was their property, and that they had obtained the permit which the boatman handed to the police. Therefore he (the Attorney-General) submitted that up to seven o'clock the facts justified anyone in holding, in the absence of contradictory evidence, that the men in the boat were moving the opium for the respondents, who alone had obtained the permit and whose opium it was. If the permit and opium had been stolen it would have been very easy for the respondents to prove it. The men having been moving the opium up to seven o'clock and that movement being continued after seven o'clock it followed.—

The Chief Justice—There was no evidence that the opium was being moved before seven o'clock.

The Attorney-General—It is such strong circumstantial evidence that one could not doubt it.

The Chief Justice—What is it?

The Attorney-General—The permit mentions that the opium was to be moved from Winglok Street to the factory in Morrison Hill Road.

The Acting Puisne Judge—They were about four miles to the east of the factory, weren't they?

The Attorney-General—A mile and a half.

The Chief Justice—What is the evidence to show that the movement did not commence until after seven o'clock?

The Attorney-General—I should imagine that local knowledge—

The Chief Justice—I do not know where Winglok Street is.

The Attorney-General—They must have started from Winglok Street before seven o'clock, as a considerable movement had been

made when they were caught, and it would of course take a considerable time. They were found a mile and a half beyond Morrison Hill Road, and it is a fair inference that they started from Winglok Street before seven o'clock as they could not have come so far in forty minutes. Therefore it is also a fair inference that the movement was continued.

The Chief Justice—Is there anything to show that the opium was moved from the Morrison Hill Road factory after seven o'clock?

The Attorney-General—It would be for the respondents to show that; but it is a huge improbability that the opium was taken to the factory and moved again, as the respondents expressly stated in their application for the permit that they wanted to move it to their factory, which means they wanted to boil the four chests of opium. There was no magic in the clock striking seven. The men were moving the opium up to seven o'clock, and the opium did not automatically move itself after seven o'clock; and the Court was justified in holding that the men who were moving the opium were the servants of the opium farmers. We are in this position. The Court decided that the boatman and coolies were not moving for themselves; if they had been moving for themselves then they were moving without a permit. It would therefore be absurd to say that it has been held that the men in the boat are not liable because they were moving for the farmers, and yet to hold the farmer was not liable. The defendants did not come forward to say that they did not authorise the removal after seven o'clock.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to quote cases in support of his arguments, and submitted that the respondents were themselves liable. He pointed out that the cases showed that in certain classes of cases the master was in penal proceedings liable for the act of his servant. Such cases were collected in Macdonell's "Law of master and servant," and he specially instanced *Mullins v. Collins*, Law Reports, 9 Queen's Bench, page 292, where a licensed victualler was held liable for having sold beer to a constable on duty, though the beer was sold by his servant in his absence and without his knowledge. The Attorney-General v. Liddon was another case in which the master was held criminally liable for the act of his servant.

In the course of this legal argument the Chief Justice mentioned a curious case respecting the liability of persons. A servant's livery had been damaged by being thrown on to a railway line. The servant's mistress brought an action against the railway company, but she did not succeed because the livery belonged to the servant. The servant then brought an action against the company, but he, too, did not succeed because the contract with the company was entered into with his mistress.

The Attorney-General said the company had since been held liable on appeal to the House of Lords.

At the conclusion of the Attorney-General's argument the Chief Justice said—The question in my mind is whether there is sufficient proof that these men were the servants. You have got the intention to move by the opium farmer taking out the permit; you have the admission that the permit belonged to the respondents; the opium was being moved on the day stated in the permit, and the boatman produced the permit. I am inclined to think that is a *prima facie* case, certainly.

Mr. Francis, for the respondents, submitted that the Crown had not established a *prima facie* case that the respondents were moving the opium. The Ordinance was imperfectly worded and did not sufficiently provide for all cases, and in this case, counsel submitted, the respondents could not be convicted. There was no presumption in law that the boatmen had any authority from the respondents to move after seven o'clock.

The Chief Justice—Then you would never get a conviction under this Ordinance.

Mr. Francis said that a conviction could not be obtained under an imperfectly worded Ordinance. It was only an inference that the men were the servants of the respondents, and, assuming they were servants, it must be shown that they were acting within the scope of the respondents' authority. But as a matter of fact the boatmen had no authority to move the

opium beyond the factory in Morrison Hill Road. Unless it could be shown that the respondents procured or instigated the unlawful movement of the opium they could not be convicted. If the appellant's case were upheld it would be utterly impossible in many cases for the opium farmers to save themselves from conviction, no matter how innocent they might be, because the persons to whom they must necessarily entrust the duty of removing the opium might, entirely in the absence of orders, set their boats in motion for an improper destination or at an improper hour.

The Chief Justice pointed out that if it was necessary to prove authorisation there would be, as suggested by the Attorney-General, no efficacy in the Ordinance at all.

After further remarks by Mr. Francis,

The Chief Justice said—This case must go for a re-hearing. I look upon section 6 of the Raw Opium Amending Ordinance as providing absolutely against the movement of opium after dark—putting it shortly without going into the question of hours. It is an absolute prohibition, and the question was whether there was any evidence of the defendants having removed the opium after dark. It is quite clear it was being moved after dark, and there was evidence, in my opinion, that it was being moved by the agents of the defendants. They were placed in possession of the opium—at least there was evidence on which such presumption might be made—the opium was placed in the possession of these coolies by the act of the defendants, and therefore I think there was evidence of agency. I think that is all. I do not want to go at length into the case because our order will simply be that the case will be re-heard.

The Attorney-General applied for costs, not on personal grounds, he said, as the costs went into the Treasury.

Mr. Francis opposed the application.

The question then arose whether the Magistrate, who was now on the high sea, ought to re-hear the case or whether it should go before the Acting Police Magistrate.

The Chief Justice—It is admitted that the Magistrate who tried the case has left the colony, and upon that admission the order is that the case be re-heard and remitted to the Acting Magistrate with the intimation that there was evidence to support the complaint. Costs of the appeal to be reserved until the conclusion of the proceedings.

28th October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

KWONG CHEONG V. CAPTAIN BURNIE.

The plaintiff sued for \$8.93, amount due on a washing bill; and in a cross action Captain Burnie sued for \$12, the value of clothes lost. Mr. Gedge appeared for Captain Burnie.

The washerman said he had washed a number of articles for Captain Burnie in July, and had been refused payment because a flannel suit had gone missing. According to witness's story the suit was taken by defendant's coolie to another shop, but three weeks ago the clothes were returned to him, and he refused to take them because they had been damaged.

Captain Burnie said the clothes were worth \$12, and were taken to Kwong Cheong's shop. He did not think the flannel suit produced in court was his.

His Lordship—Will you swear it is not?

Captain Burnie—It is a long time ago, and I have different suits of clothes. The suit I sent to this man was new.

His Lordship—Of course it might have passed through different stages since then.

Captain Burnie—I cannot swear this is my suit.

His Lordship—That is your difficulty, Mr. Gedge. Unless you can prove that this is not Captain Burnie's suit you cannot succeed. There is the possibility—of course I do not say it is so—that the coolie stuck to the suit of clothes. Judgment for the plaintiff in the first case, and judgment for defendant in the second. Are you going to have the clothes, Captain Burnie?

Captain Burnie—I don't want them.

His Lordship—The plaintiff had better take them, then.

Plaintiff—I don't want them.

His Lordship—Well, take them away from here.

THE DEPARTURE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARROW.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

There was a large attendance at the City Hall on Saturday morning, when an address was presented to Lieut.-Colonel Barrow, of the Hongkong Regiment, who is leaving the colony for India. His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, presided, and amongst those present were—Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Wrottesley, Mrs. Bird, Miss Jackson, Sir Fielding Clarke, Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. E. R. Bellios, Messrs. G. B. Dodwell, A. Coxon, D. R. Sassoon, T. Jackson, H. N. Mody, J. Thurburn, N. J. Ede, A. McConachie, Surg.-Col. Preston, Surg.-Major Westcott, Captain Retallick, Lieut. Woodcock, Lieut. A. J. C. Campbell, Lieut. G. D. Campbell, Hongkong Regiment; Messrs. C. Palmer, G. Stewart, F. Maitland, C. Inchbald, E. W. Mitchell, W. Macbean, A. G. Romano, J. Grant Smith, I. P. Madar, H. W. Bird, A. Ross, J. H. Cox, A. F. Smith, R. K. Leigh, T. F. Hough, A. Turner, C. C. Platt, J. D. Humphreys, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, C. S. Sharp, J. C. Peter (Hon. Sec.)

His Excellency said—Lieut.-Colonel Barrow, I have been requested by some of the leading members of the community to present to you, on the eve of your departure, this address which I hold in my hand and which I will presently read to you. It is accompanied, or rather will be followed, by the presentation of a piece of plate to yourself personally in testimony of the esteem and regard entertained for you by the inhabitants of Hongkong. (Applause). It will also be followed by a second piece of plate intended for the Mess of the Hongkong Regiment which will hereafter be known as "The Barrow Plate." (Applause). I am sure you will be very much gratified by the complimentary terms in which this address is couched, and will value and hand it down to your children as a record of the high appreciation in which you were held for your services in the Far East and in Hongkong in particular. (Applause). I have had no hand myself in the preparation of this address, but I may say that I heartily concur in every word it contains, that I congratulate you upon your promotion, that I regret your departure, and that I am very glad to have this opportunity of stating that in my opinion the Hongkong Regiment, which you have so ably commanded, is one of the finest and the best behaved regiments which have ever been stationed in the colony of Hongkong. (Loud applause). In congratulating you upon your promotion, I hope, sir, that for you and Mrs. Barrow it will be in every respect most satisfactory. (Loud applause). I will now read the address—

"Address from the Community of Hongkong to Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow.

"SIR,—When Her Majesty's Government decided upon the addition to the Garrison of Hongkong of a native Indian Regiment, to be permanently stationed here, you were specially selected by the Military Authorities for the responsible duty of raising that Regiment and, as its first Commandant, of giving it such an organisation and bringing it under such discipline that it should be worthy to take its place in the field, or in the camp, with the bravest and best of Her Majesty's Regiments.

"Your military experience, your tact and skill in the management of men, and your extensive knowledge of the native races of India have enabled you, with the valuable assistance of the Officers associated with you, to perform the task imposed upon you with very great success, and to-day the Hongkong Regiment is as fine a body of men and as soldierly as any Officer need wish to command, or any General desire to see in his division or brigade.

"The community of Hongkong, to whom the Regiment, in a special manner, may be said to belong, cannot permit you to leave the colony,

on laying down your command, without acknowledging in some way the valuable services you have rendered to Her Majesty's Government and to the colony in raising and organising this splendid battalion. They have, therefore, determined to present you with this address and to ask you to accept, as a memorial of your residence in Hongkong and as a testimony of the esteem in which they hold you, a piece of plate; and they desire, further, to commemorate your connection with the Regiment, and to bind together more closely the colony and the Regiment, by presenting to the Mess a piece of plate, to be called 'The Barrow Plate.'

"The community of Hongkong congratulate you on your new appointment, and deeply regret that it takes you away from the colony. All those who have had the honour and the pleasure of your acquaintance will miss you exceedingly, and you take with you on your departure the good wishes of the entire community, for yourself, for Mrs. Barrow, and for your family." (Loud and prolonged applause).

Lieut.-Colonel BARROW—Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen, the colonies and settlements of Great Britain in the Far East have a world-wide reputation for lavish hospitality and splendid generosity. Were it not for this characteristic I and my brother officers would be at a loss to understand in what way we had deserved so signal a mark of your interest and esteem. We feel, however, that your action is not merely an expression of friendly approval, but a token that you as a colony recognise the close and exceptional connection that binds us to you; and, moreover, that, like all true Englishmen, you are proud of the army and glad to identify yourselves with it. (Applause). Our colonies and dependencies have an equal share with the mother country in the honour and fortunes of the army, and just as every county in Great Britain feels a particular interest and pride in the traditions of the regiment which bears its name, so you have testified your special interest in the Hongkong Regiment. I trust in the fulness of time the Hongkong Regiment may also have its own glorious traditions—(applause)—and you will then feel a like noble pride in your connection with it. Sentiment is a potent factor in moulding the spirits of men, and the soldier who feels he is honoured by his fellow-citizens is all the prouder of his profession and the better soldier—(applause)—while on the other hand I firmly believe that when a people find delight in honouring the profession of arms they sensibly foster the martial instincts of their race and aid in its national development. The happiest auspices for the Hongkong Regiment are that this opulent and vigorous colony takes a keen interest in its defenders, for that interest is an augury of the spirit which will animate soldiers and civilians alike should Hongkong ever be threatened by a foe. As regards the generous gift to the Mess for which we have to thank you, I feel it a high honour to be associated in your thoughts with the raising of this regiment, though I have hardly earned the flattering compliment you have paid me. As all soldiers know, a good regiment can never be the work of one man; it is the product of the united efforts of many, and I wish to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the loyal and zealous assistance I have received from all my officers. (Applause). I have also to thank you on my own behalf and that of my brother officers for the cordial hospitality we have met with since our first arrival in the colony, while I trust His Excellency the Governor will permit me to tender to him our respectful acknowledgment of the sympathetic interest he has frequently extended towards us and more particularly for the honour he has done us in coming here to-day. I feel much regret that the moment has come for severing my connection with Hongkong and the Hongkong Regiment, but I have the satisfaction of leaving the latter in the best of hands and under a very popular member of your society. (Loud applause). It now only remains for me to assure you how sincerely grateful I am for your kind intentions towards myself. I am overwhelmed with confusion when I think how generously the colony regards labours that were simply a duty to the State. I cannot adequately express my thanks for all your good wishes to

myself and my family. I shall be indeed, honoured by the souvenir you propose to give me, but the best souvenir of Hongkong that I can carry away with me is the proud memory of your approval, and the confidence that the Hongkong Regiment will, under my successor, continue to deserve your good-will and maintain its good reputations. With my most heartfelt wishes for the good fame and prosperity of Hongkong, I bid you all adieu. (Loud applause.)

Mr. JACKSON called for three cheers for Lieut.-Colonel Barrow and the officers and men of the Hongkong Regiment, which were heartily given.

Mr. COXON called for three cheers for Mrs. Barrow, which were given with a "tiger," and the meeting then terminated.

DEPARTURE OF COOLIES FOR CANTON.

CURIOUS RUMOURS.

On Sunday night about six hundred coolies left Hongkong by the steamer *Powan* for Canton. At present there is a mysterious air about their departure and the object of it. They were gathered from Hongkong and Hongham by a leading Chinaman here and despatched to Canton each with a dollar in his pocket. They did not know themselves what they were going for; some thought they were intended as recruits for the Chinese army, while not a few were under the impression that their sole mission was to take an active part in a rebellion, the purpose of which was the destruction of Canton and the capture of the Viceroy. The first story is the more likely one, although there is a decidedly peculiar ring about it, as it is very strange that the Canton officials should send over here for a handful of recruits when a few thousands could be easily mobilized in Canton itself. However that may be, it is said that the coolies are going to Wuchow, in the Kwangsi province, where they will be put in training. The rumour about the rebellion gained considerable currency in the colony and all sorts of suggestions were made, but we do not think that any importance need be attached to them considering that the coolies were without arms, and beyond the dollar that each possessed, not one had a cash to keep him going. It was said that arms and ammunition had been surreptitiously stored on the boat and that they would be distributed to the coolies on the way. Before the *Powan* started Inspectors Stanton and Holt and other police officers searched the boat, but found no weapons at all and no ammunition, and when the boat arrived at Canton on Monday the coolies landed quietly. One Chinaman, who had taken a prominent part in collecting the coolies, said that a big price had been offered for the Viceroy's head and further declared that the coolies were going as rebels and that he intended to march at the head of them himself. It is a significant fact that he did not go to Canton, and his bragging was no doubt simply nonsense. The *Powan* was searched by a Chinese Customs cruiser about eight miles from Canton, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found.

The rumours in circulation have created some uneasiness as to the safety of Shameen and H.M.S. *Pigmy* is to be sent up for the protection of the Settlement.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday afternoon. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present—Hon. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

UNMARKED CATTLE.

The Attorney-General forwarded a draft of an amended Bill respecting the passing of unmarked cattle through slaughter-houses. The amendment of the Bill will make any person who passes or attempts to pass unmarked cattle liable to conviction, and the animal may be

forfeited. It was resolved to agree with the terms of amendment.

THE COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Acting Colonial Surgeon moved the adoption of amended by-laws concerning the compulsory reporting of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases, and that they be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

For the week ending 12th inst. the death rate was 22.7 per 1,000 per annum, and at the corresponding period last year it was 27.3. For the week ending 19th inst. the rate was 24.2, as compared with 19.8 at the corresponding period last year. A minute in the last return stated that the death rate for the British and foreign community is high, but as the deaths are from a variety of causes it is not of much importance.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Ma Pi-in, the Governor of Canton, died in his yamen on the 25th inst. at 9 p.m. His Excellency was seventy-six years of age and was appointed Governor of Canton last November. His fourth son was with him at the time of his death. The remains were coffined on the 26th inst. The Viceroy and all the high officials went to the deceased's yamen to pay the usual tokens of respect to his memory.

A report has been set in circulation to the effect that Ma has been the victim of poisoning, the poison having been administered at an official feast, when he and the other five officers partaking of food at the same table were all on their return home attacked by symptoms of poisoning. At these feasts the guests sit in groups, usually six at a table, and it was only the guests at the Governor's table that showed any signs of illness. The other five recovered, but the Governor was not so fortunate. It is said that the poisoning was the work of gamblers and other bad characters in revenge for the suppression of the gambling houses which Ma had brought about.

On inquiry we find that this report is not generally credited by the Chinese. The late Governor's illness commenced some three weeks ago and throughout its course there has been nothing to suggest foul play. The report is supposed to be based on the well-known hatred entertained for him by the gambling fraternity, who would probably not have hesitated to put him out of the way by foul means had the opportunity of safely doing so presented itself, but as a matter of fact, it is said, they have been relieved of his inconvenient presence by natural causes.

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held Thursday at noon at the office of the General Managers, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. Mr. C. S. Sharp presided, and there were also present—Messrs. J. B. Coughtrie, S. L. Darby, G. C. Cox, C. F. Harton, and J. Wheeley (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been circulated some time since, with your permission we may take them as read. I regret very much they are not of a more favourable character, but I think considering what we have had to go through in regard to the management of the Company's affairs and business in the Philippines, it is a matter for congratulation that the result is not worse than it is. As intimated to you by the Chairman at the last meeting, there had been much trouble in connection with our late manager at Laguanoc, whose services we found ourselves obliged to dispense with, and the changes entailed thereby have contributed not a little to the expenses of the year as shown, whilst the state in which the Company's affairs were left was such as to necessitate a great deal of reorganizing and the business suffered accordingly. Throughout all this we felt greatly the dis-

advantage of being at such a distance from the scene of the Company's operations, and how little effective control could be exercised under circumstances such as those we had confronting us. Matters, however, have been progressing rather better, and the business has been under the immediate control and direction of the Committee of Management in Manila since March last, and, thanks to the energetic way they have taken matters up, we have good hopes for the future, though the present year, 1895, may not show the full result of their labours. Much time has necessarily been taken up in reorganizing affairs and effecting various changes which we hope may conduce to bring about better results later on. I had hoped to lay before you some report from the Manila Committee giving their views generally, as well as a rough sketch of accounts to 30th June last, but these have not yet come to hand; but a copy of a private circular issued by the Manila shareholders, which I dare say you have already got, reached us on Tuesday and the same deals at some length with the views of the Committee there on the position of the Company. During the past year we have had a poor market for timber and our profits have been largely curtailed, whilst for the first time during the Company's existence the working of the saw-mill shows an actual loss. The mill is now shut down on the Manila Committee's recommendation and more attention will be given to developing the local business in rough timber in the Philippines. I regret the increased duties and taxes on timber imposed by the Spanish Government continue to weigh very heavily upon our business. In regard to the items of account I would point out that we stand on a rather more liquid basis than at the end of 1893, having reduced our stock of timber, also the items of sundry debtors and creditors, whilst our cash position also shows some improvement. The Varadera shares still remain in our hands, the Chairman's statement at the last meeting that they had been disposed of having been founded on a misunderstanding as to the meaning of a telegram from the Manila agent. The Manila Committee are seeing to the disposal of these. The vessel *Elena*, part of whose cost appears as an asset, has since been completed and has begun work. She is reported as being most suitable for the company's requirements and we have left it to the Manila Committee whether to sell her or to retain her for the Company's business. The loss incurred on the sale of the *Santiago*, the previous vessel built, has not given any encouragement to continue this business of shipbuilding. The profit and loss account you will notice also bears the loss through the sale of the *Wm. Le Lacheur*, referred to by the Chairman at last meeting. We are well satisfied to have no further vessels of the Company except those wanted for the Philippine coasting trade, as the others had been such a continuous source of heavy loss ever since the Company began business. So far we have been able to satisfy our tonnage requirements for this side pretty well by chartering and we hope to continue to do so. Items for charges and salaries both show an increase on those in previous accounts, but from the foregoing remarks the causes of these may be understood and it is expected that a good deal of economy will be noticeable in future accounts. The charge for exchange shows a very large excess over previous years' accounts owing to the very great rise in rates on Manila, but this has been very materially altered during this year and the item will be very much reduced. We had already proposed making some remarks about the position of the Company's assets as they stand in the books with the view of pointing out that it would be necessary to provide for writing them down and we have some time since called for the detailed views of the Manila Committee about these, but so far these have not come to hand. Until this depreciation has been thoroughly gone into and considered nothing can well be done, but it will be dealt with as soon as sufficient data are before us and these we hope to receive soon. With regard to the matter of providing for this we are unable to see how this can be accomplished, unless under some scheme of reconstruction of the Company or a reduction of capital, and we had already been making preliminary enquiries as to the best way to set about this, as until we have something at credit of profit and loss account there

is no account to meet such writings off as may be considered necessary. This is a matter, however, which must be dealt with at another meeting. In the meantime the private circular from the Manila shareholders, which I have already referred to, will give you their views on the matter. We feel very much indebted to the Manila Committee for their valuable services, but in the private circular some of the statements as affecting the management here have evidently been written under a misapprehension as to facts and we are writing to correct them on these points. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be very glad indeed to answer any questions that shareholders might have to put.

MR. DARBY—There are one or two questions I should like to ask about the position of the accounts, but before doing so I should like, if I am not out of order, to refer to a circular which has been issued to shareholders which, although marked "Private and confidential," has been referred to in the Chairman's speech. On the face of it the circular shows there is not a fortunate understanding between the General Managers and the Manila Committee. The Committee make several remarks as to the way in which the finances have been conducted here by the General Managers; in fact they seem to think that their recommendations have not been carried out, inasmuch as the General Managers have retained the sum of \$10,000 which they asked should be remitted to Manila. They also asked that, as the Company had an overdraft at Manila, all the assets of the Company should be sent down there in order to meet the overdraft rather than keep money in the bank here at five per cent. Here is another thing. They say they sent up and asked the Company to remit \$3,000 or \$4,000 towards the \$16,000. I do not know whether the \$16,000 refers to the estimated value of the timber stocks in Hongkong which they said had been partially realised; that does not seem to be quite clear. Here is another thing. The timber in stock on 31st September in Manila and Hongkong was put down as costing \$32,250.

The CHAIRMAN—In Hongkong; not in Manila.

MR. DARBY—In Hongkong. I beg your pardon. On the 20th September the Committee appear to have written to the General Managers objecting to the valuation cost. They apparently received a letter from you stating that the stock represented on 31st December last as worth \$32,250 is only worth \$16,000. It is difficult to understand that there should be a drop in timber in the course of nine months which meant a depreciation of the timber stocks from, roughly speaking, \$32,000 to one half the amount. Whether the Committee at Manila are in full possession of the facts I do not know, but at the same time I think it is something which might be explained. There is another point in the circular, and that is one under the heading of consignments to Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan. The Committee say that in future they will only ship under indents to Hongkong. I will not ask for figures now, but before a final decision is come to on that point we should know what is the amount of timber sold under indents in Hongkong since the formation of the Committee, and what has been the amount of timber sold out of stock. If the company is going to confine itself to shipments of timber from Manila it will practically confine itself to large institutions such as the Dock Company or any other firm or company which wants to build a wharf, for instance, and which can give an order to us for a large quantity of timber and wait for it. To the best of my knowledge a very large portion of the timber business in Hongkong is done through Chinese contractors coming and wanting to know what they can buy timber for to repair houses which have caught fire or got damaged in any other way. Thirty or forty dollars' worth of timber would be a large amount for him, and you would have to wait for a considerable number of such indents to be sent down to Manila before you sent a chartered timber ship to carry the timber. The cargo which a ship can carry is perhaps 24,000 cubic feet of timber. Well, that is a large order, and I do not think, unless we can get an order from a contractor who has got to build something very large, you would ever be able to get an indent from

Hongkong to justify the sending to Manila for such a lot of timber. Even if you did get an order for a large amount you would probably have to leave a vacant space in the ship. If the General Managers and the Manila Committee send consignments to Hongkong only under indent the trade in Manila timber will go to the people who will ship small amounts and take the responsibility. I do not say we ought to put up \$24,000 worth of timber, but I am convinced we ought to have a stock of timber from which a Chinaman coming into the office can buy what he wants. The profit on sales of timber I see is \$16,372.36, and it would be interesting to know what amount of that profit was made in Manila and what amount in Hongkong. There is another item, that of sundry debtors, which represents a large amount, and I presume we shall get a fair portion of that; whether it is good or not I do not know. I should like to hear some explanation of what I might almost say is the case which is put forward by the Manila Committee against the General Managers here.

The CHAIRMAN—I think those points can be answered very simply. The first one was about the Manila Committee and the General Managers here. I may say there has been no friction whatever between the Manila Committee and the Managers here, and the statements in the circular have been entirely unlooked for by us and give the first and only intimation of anything approaching friction. We had hitherto been under the impression that things were going on smoothly and satisfactorily and we shall very deeply regret if this ceases to be the case. It would be quite prejudicial to the interests of the Company to have any friction whatever. I will just explain that when the Manila Committee were first appointed we took special care to point out to them that as the articles of association stood at present Hongkong must be the head office of the Company and as the articles provide for the General Managers and Consulting Committee to be in Hongkong we must continue to have supreme control, although we have done everything to give the Committee on that side a free hand in the control of the business, for we recognise that we have a very strong, trustworthy, and energetic Committee, and in that lies the only chance of getting the Company out of its difficulties. If the shareholders are of opinion that matters can be improved by the transfer of the management to Manila they can rely upon our co-operation; but such transference can be brought about only by an extensive alteration of the articles of association. In regard to the matter of finance, I may say that at present beyond a few hundred dollars to meet current requirements we have none of the Company's funds available to remit to Manila. We had had several special and what we considered important reasons for retaining the funds on this side and under our own control before the appointment of the Committee in Manila, which perhaps I need not specify here. Since the Manila Committee took charge we have done our best to send them all the funds they wanted. It does look rather a peculiar method of finance to have an overdraft at Manila and a fixed deposit here, but I think you will give us credit for having reasons which outweigh every other consideration. As regards the apparent loss I think there has been no loss to the Company by our previously having retained the funds on this side. Indeed there has been a considerable gain, as if we had sent money in 1894 we should have done so at an exchange of something like 20 per cent. premium, whereas we have been remitting at an exchange of about 4 per cent. premium, thus showing a large saving, whilst the difference between the rate of interest charged in Manila on overdraft and that allowed here on deposits was only about 3 per cent. This balance of \$10,000 referred to in the circular as having been detained by us was required to cover advances made by us to the Company, but as soon as we have funds in hand we shall go on remitting in order to ease things on that side. In reference to the stock of timber here, that figure of \$32,250 represents the actual cost of the Hongkong stock of timber on the 31st December last. The actual cost of our stock is something like \$29,000, but that

includes the cost of cargo which was received by us this year. The cause of loss on this timber is, I think, rather due to the shipment at times of bad, inferior, and unsuitable timber, negligence of orders causing timber to be rejected and left on our hands; also the manager has been paying too high prices to contractors, much higher than Mr. Brown did. Part of the old stock comprised in the \$32,000 has been sold and it realised prices above our expectations. There is still some left; how much it is rather difficult at the moment to say. We do not intend to take up the depreciation of the Hongkong stock by itself; we propose dealing with the whole of the assets at one and the same time, as they all stand at the same cost. The shipments to Hongkong used to show very fair profits, the average for the first four years being about \$18,000 per annum. Latterly the shipments have fallen off a great deal and I think I have shown you the reasons for the decrease. If we have a return of better management in the Philippines, leading to a reduction in the prices paid, the shipment of better timber, and a closer attention to the execution of orders, I see no reason why there should not be a greater improvement if not a return to previous figures. In Shanghai there is very little left in stock and in Japan there is none at all. I quite agree with the view you have expressed about establishing a small order trade, and I think if we confine ourselves to indents we shall put ourselves out of touch with the small buyers. I cannot give you the figures right off of sales on indents as against stock, but I should say the sales from stock have been, roughly speaking, considerably larger than the sales on indent. If we stick to indents we shall be doing away with a large number of consumers coming forward with small orders. I think the only thing to be done is to get the manager to exercise a great deal of care. Of the \$16,000 referred to as profit on sales of timber about \$10,000 was made in Manila, \$3,300 in Hongkong, and \$2,300 in Shanghai. The profit in Hongkong ought certainly to be largely increased. The item sundry debtors is undoubtedly one which ought to be written down. It amounted to very large figures at the time Mr. Anderson was manager, and up to the time he left he led us to understand that most of the debts were certainly good. I think we shall have to allow a good deal of that off. That is a matter which the Manila Committee are looking into, and we hope in due course to have a special report upon that matter as well as upon other items. I think I have touched upon all the points, Mr. Darby?

MR. DARBY—Yes, thank you. I am very glad you have given this explanation. Of course I understand there are certain things which it is inadvisable to make public. I think as soon as we know what the Manila Committee is going to do we shall have a fair idea of the position of the Company. They have recommended the reconstruction of the Company with a capital of \$90,000. There is only one other point, that is the question of indents. I suppose there is nothing in the world that gives so little satisfaction as a timber indent when it is laid down on fixed lines. I now have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

Carried.

MR. COUGHTRIE proposed the election of Mr. Clement Palmer and Mr. G. C. Cox on the Consulting Committee until the next annual meeting. In doing so he said—I understand that the number of shareholders eligible for election on the Consulting Committee and resident in Hongkong is very limited. Therefore I think we may consider ourselves fortunate in getting Mr. Palmer particularly, as he is an architect, to take this appointment, and Mr. Cox will also give his assistance.

MR. HARTON seconded.

Carried.

On the motion of Mr. DARBY, seconded by Mr. HARTON, Mr. Fullerton Henderson was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I am sorry there is such a small attendance.

MR. COUGHTRIE—I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the General Managers in Hongkong, and a special vote of thanks to the

Manila Committee, who have the interests of this Company very much at heart, and who are spending a great deal of time that we do not know of. They have taken pains to put the concern on a proper footing, which it has not been on for many years past.

Mr. Cox seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—I thank you very much on behalf of the General Managers and the Manila Committee. The Manila Committee have given a great deal of time and trouble to the undertaking. I can see from all the letters from the manager that they have given a great deal of trouble, and at the same time they have sacrificed their time in the interests of the Company, and I hope the desired result will be accomplished.

CRICKET.

THE CRICKET CLUB v. THE FOOTBALL CLUB.

This match was played on the cricket ground on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the Cricket Club, after a fairly well-contested game, by 35 runs. The Football Club, who appeared to have rather the best of it on paper, were somewhat slow in getting to work, there being three wickets down for 8 runs. The succeeding batsmen put a somewhat better appearance upon the game, but with seven wickets down for 73 the prospects of a victory did not seem very rosy. At this period Gillingham and Sercombe Smith got together and their partnership lasted till the telegraph board had registered 154 runs, at which total Gillingham placed one of Elliott's deliveries into Reade's hands; and a few overs later Sercombe Smith—in sporting parlance—stopped a stout 'un with his leg. Gillingham's innings was a very useful one to his side, but was not without blemishes, as he was let off two or three times, once rather badly. Sercombe Smith's 48 was a freely hit innings, quite in his old style, and came just at a time when runs were badly wanted. The wickets were pretty evenly divided between Elliott, Mast, and Powell, but the latter had a good deal the best of the analysis.

The innings of the Cricket Club was chiefly noteworthy for the batting of Paley, Eccles, Elliott, and Mast. Paley played an excellent innings, and while he was partnered by Eccles the runs came at a great pace, the latter in particular making some really fair off-drives and upon one occasion lifting Maitland clean out of the ground. He treated "iron as if it was chaff, and brass as if it was rotten wood," until Darby "imagining a mischievous device" chucked up one of his head 'uns, for which he has a European or at any rate an Asiatic reputation, and Eccles tapped it back into mid-off's hands. Late in the innings the partnership of Mast and Elliott was productive of a substantial contribution to the score and before the latter succumbed to Campbell, the Football Club's total had been passed. The whole side were eventually disposed of for 211 runs. Maitland was the most successful bowler, with four wickets for forty-nine runs, but for the first three or four overs he was rather expensive.

By the courtesy of Colonel Barrow and the officers the band of the Hongkong Regiment performed a pleasing selection of music during the afternoon. Score:—

FOOTBALL CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
G. D. Campbell, R.K.R., c Mast, b Elliott	0	c Powell, b Platt	1
b Elliott	0	not out	3
K. Mounsey, c Paley, b Mast	3	not out	4
E. Ezekiel, c Ferguson, b Elliott	0	c Reade, b Platt	2
E. W. Maitland, c Paley, b Mast	1		
O. Percival, R.B., c Eccles, b Mast	19		
J. R. Gillingham, c Reade, b Elliott	51		
S. L. Darby, lbw, b Powell	14		
Dr. Atkinson, c Elliott, b Anderson	1		
T. S. Smith, lbw, b Powell	49		
W. C. Morecam, R.N., c Paley, b Powell	5		
P. G. Davies, R.N. not out	14	c Mast, b Eccles	13
Extras	14	Extras	9
	176		73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.						
	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets
H. C. Elliott...	23	9	56	0	0	3
Mast	16	3	46	0	0	3
Anderson	3	0	8	6	0	1
Powell	6.1	1	19	0	0	3
Eccles	4	0	32	0	0	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Platt	6	1	21	1	0	2
Reade	5	0	22	2	0	0
Eccles	2	0	0	0	0	1

CRICKET CLUB.

Capt. Ferguson, c Maitland, b Gillingham	19
G. Paley, c and b Maitland	46
S. Powell, run out	5
Capt. Eccles, c Campbell, b Darby	36
Surg.-Maj. Reade, b Maitland	0
H. M. Elliott, c Campbell, b Maitland	34
A. Anderson, not out	11
E. Mast, b Campbell	38
C. O. Platt, b Campbell	3
H. M. Thompson, c Smith, b Maitland	1
Capt. Loveband, b Davies	6
Extras	11

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
S. L. Darby ...	12	1	41	1	0	1
T. S. Smith ...	7	0	44	0	0	0
Gillingham ...	12	4	23	0	0	1
E. W. Maitland ...	11	1	49	0	0	4
P. G. Davies ...	6	0	31	0	0	1
Campbell	4	0	10	0	0	2

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. THE POLICE.

The Police Recreation Club has a number of good football players who have recently endeavoured to put into the field a team sufficiently strong to give any of the numerous football clubs now in Hongkong a really good game. At the commencement of a season it is difficult to prophesy what success a new competitor will have, but from the match of Thursday afternoon we should say that with careful and steady practice this new Club will be highly successful.

The Police kicked off and played well up the field for several minutes, the Club occasionally relieving by an incursion into their territory. At last the combination of the Force was much broken up by the persistent tackling of the half-backs, and then the Club took the offensive. Some excellent passing on the right wing carried the ball within the twelve yards' radius, where it was sent over to Townsend on the left, who shooting almost from the touch-line sent the ball into the net. The defeated were by no means shaken by this loss, but at once rallied and gave Maitland and Davies plenty of opportunities of using their excellent defensive system, their play being so sure that the goal keeper behind had very little to do. A free kick for hands being given a few yards from the Police goal, Firth took the kick and sent it straight towards the goal mouth on the ground, Sheldon hastening in its career by a little gentle pressure, the effect of which was that the score was raised to two points. The teams now crossed over and it is noteworthy that throughout the latter half the Club had always to be on their guard in order to avert the persistent attacks of their adversaries. Some excellent passing by Campbell and Firth on the right wing was both pleasing and serviceable, as on nearly every occasion that either of these players obtained the ball their opponents' stronghold was threatened. A good run from the centre of the field by Firth enabled him to send in a well directed shot which baffled the custodian. Restarting, another run was made by Campbell, who later passed to Firth, who shot it neatly across the goal mouth into the net, amidst much applause. The Police, encouraging each other, now made a determined effort and the right wing outside forward managed to get well up and then to pass to Brett, who being tackled took a shot in desperation which went wide of the mark. Another visit was made by Mylie, who caused Sharp to use his hands. The ball was, however, returned and the Club colours seemed likely to fall, but Sharp saved by a kick delivered just in time. Again a fifth goal was now scored, as excellent dribbling by Townsend sent the ball over to Firth, who placed it in the desired quarter. The Force were not discouraged and played their best, but the dribbling of the forwards was not good, so that on each occasion the ball was returned to their quarters. The excellent forward play of the Club again added to the score, Campbell shooting two goals in succession. Nevertheless the police played up, but Slade and Oliver by their sure and trusty tackling did much to keep them

from close quarters. Hands being given against the Club, the ball from the free kick fell near the goal mouth. Sharp sent it away sharply, but it was returned and was ultimately scurried through, the Police thus scoring their first and only point. Thus a pleasant match ended, the Club winning by seven goals to one.

THE MAHOMMEDAN REBELLION.

Shanghai, 22nd October.

A letter from Lanchou under date 29th August contains the following news with reference to the Mahommedan rebellion:—I have just come down from Haining, through the thick of the trouble; the road was almost destitute of people, for about 200 li. I came through the mountains by a small road. The people had all fled, and left their villages and crops to be destroyed by the Mahommedans. On the six days' journey at only one place could I get anything to eat; all the villages within five li from Kumbum are burnt except Lusor and Pansor, which are close by Haining. Hsichuan and Pehchuan are entirely destroyed up to ten li from the city. Many wounded people are in the city and the three C. I. M. workers have about 150 to attend to; some are burnt, others wounded, some with sword and spear wounds—a dreadful sight. Women and children were cast into the burning houses, but some escaped and made their way to the city presenting a pitiable sight. Their wounds were dressed with cotton and oil. Many were shot through the arms and hands, the young men being killed outright by the rebels. Little children and old people were brought to the city with as many as five or six cuts on their bodies. The mail courier who has come up here from Hsianfu says that the road he came by is safe. I do not think the Mahommedans will attack Kumbum, at least not until all the smaller places are taken. I met 2,000 soldiers on the way to Hsining, but on account of an attack made on Liangchou they were waiting at Pingfan for a few days to see what would become of it. Perhaps these soldiers will have to go to Liangchou instead of to Hsining, although at the latter place they are badly in need of soldiers, there being only 500 in the place, and there are thousands of Mahommedans in the surrounding districts.

Shanghai, 23rd October.

The *Shenpao* received last Friday a telegram from Lanchou, the provincial capital of Kansu, in which it is alleged that the city was still in the hands of the Imperial authorities, but that Hsining was besieged and cut off from outer support by the Mahommedan rebels. It is difficult to imagine how this reported telegram could have got to Shanghai straight from Lanchou—for so that paper seems to wish its readers to suppose—for so early as the middle of September last the city and environs of Lanchou were completely cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. A powerful rebel army was at that time at Kuyuan, an important city where the Provincial Commander-in-chief of Kansu has his usual headquarters, from whence is derived the name given to this officer by the people of the province, namely, that of "Kuyuan T'itu." This city is 150 miles or thereabouts almost due east of Lanchou and was taken by surprise by the rebels in August last, all the civil and military mandarins being massacred in the sack of the city, as well as all the male inhabitants, regardless of age, who happened to be Buddhists. The Commander-in-chief, Lei Chen-kuan, and most of his principal officers were absent at the time with the main body of the provincial troops protecting Lanchou and its Viceroy, which perhaps accounts for the ease with which that city was captured. The rebel army there is opposing the army of the Kashgar General Tung Fu hsiang, who left the southern suburbs of Peking for Kansu in the early part of June, where he had been quartered during the war with Japan, proceeding by way of Paotingfu in Chihli, Taiyuen and Xingyan in Shansi, and entering Shensi by way of Yenngan and thence through the Hsuhui valley to the city of Ch'ingyang, about sixty miles east of Kuyuan. Here General Tung has made a stop since the last days of August and is now encamped with his main army, but pushing his ad-

vanced posts as far as the district city of Chenyuan, about fifteen miles distant from the rebel posts at Kuyuan. The fact that the rebels number three to one of his own men and the critical battle reported by telegram in those columns the other day in which General Tung was dangerously near annihilation through the going over to the enemy of nearly 5,000 of his own troops, must have proved to him the utter uselessness, not to say danger, of a further advance towards Lanchou, unsupported as he then was and with a hostile population around him. On the northern side of Lanchou is Hsich'eng, at the foot of the Great Wall, forty miles from the capital. This city is said to be the headquarters of the Mussulmans, where the chief Akhouns, Imams, and Mullahs of the Kansu Mahomedans are now gathered, this city having been the first to draw blood in the present rebellion, as mentioned previously. About 8,000 to 10,000 mounted Mahomedans are said to scour the country between the Great Wall and Lanchou, thus cutting off that city from communicating with Peking by the northern and north-western routes. East of Lanchou up to Kuyuan every inch of the country is either in the rebels' hands or made a desert by them, making it dangerous for couriers to travel through, as they are either liable to starvation or death at the hands of the numerous bands of rebels. Titao, fifty miles due south of Lanchou, and Kungch'ang, 150 miles south-east of that city, are also in the hands of the rebels, who number in those parts, so says report, over 100,000 fighting men, thus cutting off communications southwards. In the north-west again, there is the large city of Hsining, 150 miles distant from Lanchou. The country between these two points is practically in the hands of the rebels, whose flying squadrons pillage and massacre, wherever they can, those belonging to the Tachiao (great or Buddhist religion). Thus on the 15th of September last, the date of our present despatches which have come from Ch'ingyang, the headquarters of General Tung's army, the city of Lanchou was entirely surrounded by hostile bands of rebels within a radius of 150 miles and more. Since then the Imperialists have gained no victory over the rebels, who, on the contrary, are constantly reinforced from all sides, whilst the former appear to be diminishing by desertions in a faster ratio than the reinforcements which are being sent them in dribbles from the neighbouring provinces. Such being the state of affairs in unhappy Kansu it is really difficult to see how the telegram of Friday last managed to be smuggled through the hostile country surrounding Lanchou, which by the silence and absence of news from that place is, it is feared, lost to the Throne.—N. C. Daily News correspondent.

SHIPPING DISASTER NEAR YOKOHAMA.

About twelve o'clock on Monday night, 14th October, the American sailing-ship, *William H. Macey*, 124 days out from New York, was run into by the British steamer *Isis*, Captain Walker, bound in from Middlesboro', while the former was working up the Uraga Channel, on the port tack, heading for Sagami light. It appears that the sailing vessel, which has been off the coast of Suruga for the last ten days, owing to contrary winds, had had several of her stays carried away and was therefore unable to beat up the Channel; the *Isis* endeavoured to cross her bows from the starboard and failed to work clear. The *William H. Macey* was struck a severe blow, causing great damage to the starboard bow, and the water poured in. The master asked the steamer to stand by, which she did for a while and then proceeded on her way up to Yokohama, her own damage being of a severe nature. Signal blue-lights were burnt all night, but no vessel came to the assistance of the damaged ship, and it was determined to beach her, the water coming in so rapidly. At five o'clock on Tuesday morning the *William H. Macey* was beached near Tateyama Bay, and there was then 10½ feet of water in her hold. She has 24,000 cases of petroleum and a general cargo on board. Mrs. Ambury, the captain's wife, accompanies her husband on this voyage, and she is at present

down at Tateyama on the vessel. At the time of the accident a stiff breeze was blowing, but the rain did not come on for nearly two hours afterwards. The *Isis* was struck on the port side and many plates were fractured and knocked in between the boilers and engine-room. The davits and rails were snapped off, and the planking of the bridge deck ripped. Much damage was done inside and outside the engine-room, the combings and two ventilation shafts being knocked away, and many pipes bent. Indeed, looking at the locality of the principal damage, it seems passing strange that the main steam pipe was not broken. If this had happened, serious loss of life must have resulted. The sailing ship's bowsprit, which appears to have done most of the damage on the bridge deck of the steamer, was carried completely away. Captain Efford made a survey of the *Isis* on Tuesday, and next morning Captain Hardy and Mr. T. M. Laffin went down the bay to assist the *W. H. Macey*.—*Japan Mail*.

HONGKONG.

The weather during the past week has been rather unseasonable, but although heavy clouds have at times hung over the colony practically no rain has fallen. On Thursday an appeal in an opium case was heard in the Supreme Court, the Sanitary Board met the same day, and the shareholders in H. G. Brown and Company, Limited, held their annual meeting. On Saturday His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, presented, on behalf of the community, an address to Lieut. Colonel Barrow, of the Hongkong Regiment, on the occasion of his departure from the colony. On Monday the Acting Police Magistrate was engaged in hearing an argument on the meaning of the word "immediate" as applied to unloading vessels under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

Mr. Bourne, the British Vice-Consul at Canton, has been appointed to Shanghai.

A new floating fire engine is to be constructed for the Hongkong Government Fire Brigade. Covered service reservoirs are to be constructed at the junction of Bowen and Garden Roads and at Wanchai.

The appointment of Mr. A. G. Wise to be Puisne Judge, unofficially announced some time ago, is now gazetted.

Mr. T. Sercombe Smith has been appointed to discharge the duties of coroner in conjunction with his Magisterial duties.

The appointment of Mr. F. A. Hazeland to be Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court, Acting Official Trustee, Acting Registrar of Companies, and Acting Land Officer is gazetted.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. V. P. Musso as in charge of the Italian Consulate during the temporary absence from the colony of Mr. D. Musso.

The two torpedo boats which recently arrived were specially built in Stettin for the Chinese Government, and they came out in charge of a crew of fifteen Germans on each boat. They left Stettin on the 15th August and met with fine weather nearly the whole of the way, and arrived here on the 23rd inst. They left for Foochow on the 27th inst.

Members of the Victoria Recreation Club and many friends outside the Club will be pleased to see once more amongst them Mr. James Sampson, whose name appears conspicuously in the Club's list of winners at the annual regattas years ago. Mr. Sampson has returned from South Africa, and after a short stay here proceeds to Shanghai.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 17th inst. says:—Captain Casey, well known in Singapore in connection with his efforts to save the *Karl Friedrich*, a German ship laden with petroleum which was abandoned on the high seas, and his later exploit of bringing down a small launch from Hongkong for the Opium Farmer here, quite recently went up to Hongkong for the purpose of bringing down two more steam launches intended for the Opium Farmer also. He appears to have got away all right and started well on his expedition, but, according to a telegram received here yesterday, when off Tourane, one of the launches was driven ashore by stress of weather. Captain Casey and his crew, however, appear to be all safe.

There were 2,093 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 173 were Europeans. It is notified that on and after the 1st January next a twelve pounder gun will be fired every ten minutes at Gap Rock in lieu of the fog signal now in use.

On Monday the Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Stonecutters Island was brought to a close. The volunteers have been encamped at Stonecutters since last Friday week, and the movement has been signally successful throughout. The men were drilled twice a day, firing practice was indulged in, and other good work accomplished in a highly satisfactory manner. Visitors were allowed in the camp at certain times, and on Saturday there was an exceptionally large number of guests, and in the evening a very enjoyable concert was given in the open air.

The European manager of the Fatshan paper mills is leaving next month, his agreement having expired and he having received the offer of the management of a paper mill in one of the Indian native states, which offer he has accepted in preference to entering into a fresh agreement with his present Chinese employers. It will be interesting to note whether the Chinese directors and proprietors of the Fatshan mill will engage another European manager or endeavour to keep the mill running with Chinese only, and, if the latter course is followed, how it will succeed.

A Chinaman was charged at the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, with hawking without a licence. The case presented one or two extraordinary features. The man went to a house in Queen's Road West and offered a bottle of brandy ("three stars") for sale for 80 cents. The occupier of the house is a Chinese sergeant in the police force, and he was eating his breakfast at the time, and was in plain clothes. He asked the visitor where he got the brandy from, and the reply was, "I have a friend who is a servant at the Peak Hotel, and every time a case of brandy is opened, he steals a bottle, and I sell it cheap for him." "In that case," said the sergeant, "I shall take you to the police station." The hawker then said this explanation was false, and he made it merely to get a big price for the brandy, which, he added, he bought from a shop in Stanley Street. He was taken to the police station, and inquiries proved that his second story was quite true. He had bought the brandy for 19 cents. The liquor was made in Germany and is retailed at this low price. The Magistrate fined the defendant \$15 for hawking without a licence.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

Governor Ma Pi-in, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be recovering. His son, who intended to start for Peking a few days ago, now remains to attend to his father's sickness.

A merchant has sent in an application to the Canton officers to be allowed to farm out the lekin duty levied on swine offered for sale, at the rate of eight candareens per head. The swine-sellers have already prepared to go on strike.

The leader of the recent rebellion in Koehow, named Hong La-cha-me, has been arrested. The local magistrate immediately wired to the Canton officers to ask instructions. This was on the 9th instant. A telegram was sent to Koehow from Canton on the 14th instant to the effect that the leader in question was to be beheaded on the spot immediately on receipt of the telegram. The examination for Sz-tsui, which was delayed by the rebellion, has already commenced.

The flower-boats in Canton were formerly arranged in three rows, but they greatly obstructed the fairway for steamers. They are all now to be placed in a straight line, which makes it more convenient for steamers to come in and out. The Prefect and the two local magistrates went there the other day to inspect the arrangement. When the flower-boats knew that the officials were coming they all hung up lanterns bearing the four characters "Fung-Ching, Man-Lok," i.e., "officials good, subjects happy."

In the district of Ko-in a notorious robber named Ki King-san with a band of over one

hundred scoundrels made an attack on the house of a rich family named Hung, on the 20th ultimo at 9 a.m. The house was very strong and well fortified. When the inmates saw the robbers approaching they fired at them and two robbers were shot dead. The villagers, in number more than one thousand, who heard the alarm given came forward. The robbers seeing that the opportunity was not favourable for carrying out their design at once retreated, and the villagers did not give pursuit. The owner of the house knew that the robbers, who were well known for their ferocity, would come again in a few days. He therefore removed all the things away and deserted the house. On the 26th ultimo the robbers with a much larger number did come again. They broke into the house and when they found that it was unoccupied they set it on fire. The case was reported to the officials, but these, whose only knowledge as a rule is that of squeezing, only gave a promise, which has not been fulfilled, to hunt out the offenders.

On the 20th instant about ten robbers broke into a house in In-ze Lane in Canton. They not only took away the valuables, but carried away a girl about eighteen years of age.

Sometime ago Governor Ma Pi-in sent two officers to the provinces of Hunan and Kwang-si to hire one thousand soldiers for the protection of Canton. They all arrived on the 22nd instant.

A few days ago a man in Honam was cleaning a revolver and did not notice that there was still a shot in one of the chambers. He accidentally let it off. A girl was hit on the leg; but the wound was not fatal.

HOIHOW.

22nd October.

Following the course of events in other places, evil doers, bent on making mischief, would appear to have taken preliminary steps to stir up the animosity of the people of this miserable and insignificant island against foreigners. The foreigners here all speak well of the natives for their quietness and peaceableness—(they are timid, rather)—and the ideas never passed through the minds of foreigners that the Chinese here would give them any trouble similar to that in Szechuen or at Kucheng. During the last week, however, rumours have been floating in the air that some sort of trouble is brewing. This augurs ill for the new Toatai Fong Kong-toy, who only took over the reins from the hands of Toatai Lam Ho-tong a fortnight ago.

It appears that several graves at Kiungchow have been found to have been disturbed by unknown hands, and it has been attributed to the foreigners, the ridiculous hackneyed story of procuring the bones for the purposes of medicine-making being once more renewed. However, there is this consolation, that we are reassured by the attitude shown by the authorities, who seem to be on the *qui vive* to quell any disturbance that may be raised. At Kiungchow the soldiery has been called to mount guard at certain places, and the police also can now be seen doing duty about the streets. At Hoihow a guard house near the residences of the Europeans, which has been left vacant for a long time—with the exception of a stand of rusty and obsolete rifles placed at the gate during the day and taken in in the evening, like hawkers' stalls—is now occupied by a number of soldiers.

It is said that owing to the rumours in circulation the authorities have caused an inspection to be made of the burial grounds, and in some of the disturbed graves several bones have been found missing.

The burial grounds both at Kiungchow and Hoihow are anywhere and everywhere and not far from the habitations. The main road between these two places is bordered by burial grounds on either side of it to the edges of the pathway, and as if to more forcibly call the attention of passers-by, many old tombstones are seen lying about promiscuously on the main road.

The Chinese merchants are very reticent with regard to any information one may wish to get out of them, and in answer to questions they only say that nothing has been heard of any in-

tended disturbance among the natives and that everything is going on as heretofore.

Many strange faces are now seen throughout the place, and these people, numbering a few hundred, according to some, and to others three thousand, are said to have been decoyed by coolie traders at Pakhoi and elsewhere on the mainland on the other side of the Strait; anyhow, they are a lot of miserable ragged coolies without any visible means of subsistence or regular place of abode.

So far, I am happy to say, nothing has happened to mar the usual quiet enjoyed by foreigners in this dull corner of the world, and with the apparent solicitude of the authorities it is to be hoped that nothing extraordinary will take place.

MISSCELLANEOUS.

Mr. A. P. Happer, Commissioner of Customs, was to leave Shanghai on the 22nd inst. for Newchwang, to relieve Mr. T. F. Hughes, who goes home on leave.

Manila papers record the death of the Rev. Father Sainz, who was formerly well known in Hongkong as connected with the Spanish Procurator. Latterly he has been stationed at Manila, where he had charge of the Chinese mission in the district of Binondo.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 19th October says:—H.M.S. *Alacrity*, with Admiral Buller on board, came into the river on Saturday last, and the *Pigmy* arrived on the 14th inst. The French cruiser *Forfait* arrived on the 16th inst. As no men-of-war have left this week we have now in port the *Alacrity*, *Undaunted*, *Archer*, *Linnet*, *Pigmy*, *Detroit*, and *Forfait*.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) regret very much that we should have been misled by reports in American papers stating in a paragraph in our columns on the 8th instant, that Colonel Denby, the U.S. Minister at Peking, had written to his Government "that China was quiet and that the Chinese officials were encouraging the investigation and cordially co-operating with the foreign officials." We have it on the best authority that Colonel Denby has never written or thought of writing anything of the kind to his Government. Ever since the Szechuen riots he and the British Minister have been in an unceasing contest with the Chinese Government, so much so that the Chinese Government has written to Washington asking for his recall, as it did to London, asking for the removal of Sir Nicholas O'Connor.

The Nanking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writing on the 21st inst. says:—A telegram received here last night announces a serious anti-missionary riot in the southern part of Kiangsi. All foreign property is reported destroyed, and one Roman Catholic priest wounded. It is possible that some American property also may have been destroyed, as the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing some work in that region. Following immediately on the disclosures made by Dr. John of the revival of the Hunan crusade, the news is not at all surprising. We have no right to hope for peace so long as the ringleader of this conspiracy is permitted to go unpunished. Had Admiral Buller been permitted to demand the person of Chou Han and to carry him into exile for a term of years a real and effectual blow would have been struck at the anti-foreign movement.

It may not be generally known, says the *Siam Observer*, although it is no secret, that the Siamese Government possesses a standard wah of solid silver. It was made about twenty years ago in England, and is a one inch square bar seven feet long. On one face it bears the English measures, and on the opposite the Siamese wah and sub-divisions, most beautifully and accurately done by one of London's best firms. As is known, this was replaced last year by the new wah of a double metre. In order to provide a standard of the new measures the Survey Office now has copper plugs laid in cement—as in Trafalgar Square, London, and other places in Europe. According to this standard 100 khups equals 25 metres, and the sen equals 40 metres, thus reducing the Siamese measures to a convenient length for comparison with, and conversion into or from, the metre.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., in their circular dated Saigon, 19th October, say:—*Rice*.—Supplies show a marked falling off as regards quantity, only 7/8,000 piculs coming daily to market; but as there is hardly any demand for anywhere, and as the weather is and has lately been everything that could be desired, the market shows some weakness, although prices are still unreasonably high. We quote at the close for No. 1 white milled, \$3.03, No. 2 white milled, \$2.43, 10 per cent. cargo, \$1.99, 20 per cent. cargo, \$1.95 per cwt., net f.o.b. invoice weight in gunnies, without insurance. *Tonnage*.—Freights, in sympathy with the easier feeling experienced by the rice market had shown some signs of recovery during the earlier period under review, and as high as 14 cents to Hongkong has been paid for suitable boats; but at the close, prices having dropped at that end, they are no better than 9/10 cents, with no actual demand. To-day's quotations are:—For Hongkong 9/10 cents, for Singapore 4/5 cents., for Java 17/18 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	5,343,781	5,194,960
Amoy	330,015	601,040
Foochow	11,175,408	14,357,248
Shanghai and Hankow	16,836,719	16,532,629
	33,685,923	36,705,877

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	9,489,775	12,800,107
Foochow	6,066,651	4,626,555
Shanghai	23,060,844	20,316,200
	38,617,70	37,742,862

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	27,040,963	22,555,223

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	27,157,671	25,055,186
Kobe	16,807,958	13,666,791
	43,965,629	38,721,976

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 21th October.—(From Messrs. Cronie and Burkill's circular.)—London telegrams to the 21st inst. report the silk market quiet. Gold killing 8/3, Blue Elephants 10/9. Raw Silk.—Business done this week has been on a small scale. The firmness of holders combined with a rising exchange are not for the moderate transactions. Tattees.—The demand has been of a restricted character, still some 400 bales have changed hands on the basis of Tls. 352½ for Gold Killings, and Tls. 357½ for Silver Double Elephant. Taysams.—A small business doing in Green Kahings, White Kahings, are neglected. Yellow Silk.—Continue in favour and about 200 bales have changed hands. Prices are well maintained. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns from the 17th to the 23rd October, are 1,695 bales of White, 263 bales of Yellow, and 64 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—Some small contracts have been made in market Filatures, quotations showing a slight rise in prices. There is no enquiry for Re-reels. Wild Silks.—A small business is doing at previous rates. Waste Silk.—There is more doing this week, notably in Tussah material. We quote:—Tussah Waste 60 per cent. No. 1 and 40 per cent. No. 2 Tls. 2½ average price. Carries 1, 2, 3 assortment at Tls. 59. Longees.—Some business doing at previous quotations.

Purchases include:—Tattees.—Black Lion 3½ at Tls. 475, Blue Elephant at Tls. 43½, Gold Killing at Tls. 352½, Silver Double Elephant at Tls. 457½. Taysams.—Green Kahing Cicada 1 at Tls. 377½, do. 2 at Tls. 347. Yellow Silk.—Mienchow at Tls. 262½, Kopun at Tls. 245, Wongchow at Tls. 195. China Filature.—Pegasus 1, 2 and 3 at Tls. 525, Tls. 515 to Tls. 505; Black Tiger 1, 2 and 3 Tls. 507½, Tls. 497½ to Tls. 487½. Wild Silk.—Szechuen Tussah Raw at Tls. 115.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai.....	34,659	20,594
Canton.....	9,301	6,637
Yokohama.....	11,355	8,249
	55,315	35,500

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton.....	5,972	3,843
Shanghai.....	4,631	3,027
Yokohama.....	13,017	8,259
	23,620	15,129

CAMPION.

HONGKONG, 29th October.—The market is slightly easier. Quotations for Formosa are \$96.00 to \$96.50. During the past week sale have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 29th October.—Stocks are accumulating and with the small demand prices continue to decline. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.16 to 7.20	per picul
do. " 2, White...	6.72 to 6.75	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.64 to 4.67	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.47 to 4.50	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.07 to 7.10	"
do. " 2, White...	6.64 to 6.68	"
do. " 1, Brown...	4.33 to 4.37	"
Swatow, No. 2, Brown...	4.18 to 4.22	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	10.60 to 11.00	"
Shekloong ".....	8.97 to 9.00	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The British steamer *Conch*, Hongkong to London, 18th October, took:—166 rolls Matting, 25 bales Waste Silk, 11 case Blackwoodware; for Hamburg:—1,637 bags Char Dust, 167 bales Galangal, 100 bales Merchandise, 110 bales Rattan Shavings, 69 bales Canes, 50 cases Essential Oil, 25 cases Bristles, 2 packages Sundries; for Hamburg:—39 bales Skins, 37 bales Feathers, 18 bales Hides, 8 bales Rugs. From Shanghai to London:—80 cases Bristles, 60 bales Waste Silk, 49 bales Strawbraid, 8 bales Rugs, 3 packages Merchandise.

The P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, Hongkong to London, 20th October, took:—10,622 boxes Tea (25,949 lbs. Congou, 318,696 Scented Caper, 5,502 Scented Orange Pekoe), 3 cases Cigars from Manila, 4 cases White Pitch from Manila, 55 cases Bristles, 40 bales Canes, 4 cases Silk Piece Goods, 405 bales Waste Silk, 57 bales Pierced Cocoons, 115 rolls Ma's, 200 cases Preserves, 350 casks Preserves, and 33 packages Sundries.

The American bark *Adam W. Spies*, Hongkong to New York, 21st October, took:—12,586 packages Fire Crackers, 4,487 rolls Matting, 1,416 cases Fans, 774 packages Rattanware, 500 bales Cassia lignea, 130 casks S y, 110 casks Preserves, 77 cases Woodware, 55 cases Paper, 40 packages Canes, 18 bales Mats, and 1,354 packages Merchandise.

The American bark *Geo. F. Manson*, Hongkong to New York, 21st October, took:—50 casks Soy, 50 casks Ginger, 12,137 rolls Matting, 40 packages Battancore, 10,625 packages Fire Crackers, 600 boxes Palmleaf fans, 1,250 boxes Cassia, 1 box Lacquered Ware, 31 boxes Chinaware, 17 boxes Blackwoodware, 750 boxes Cannon Crackers, and 10 boxes Japan Paper.

The P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Hongkong to London, 24th October, took:—190 bales Waste Silk, 17 cases Silk Piece Goods, 778 cases Preserves, 13 packages Sundries; for France:—455 bales Raw Silk, 2 cases Silk Piece Goods, 11 packages Human Hair, 177 boxes Tea from Foochow; for Milan:—20 bales Raw Silk.

The British ship *Celste Burrill*, Hongkong to New York, 24th October, took:—12,861 rolls Matting, 11,753 packages Fire Crackers, 3,246 packages Tea, 2,280 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 668 packages Rattans, 148 bales Strawbraids and 35 packages Merchandise.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 29th October.—Bengal.—A fair amount of business has passed in this drug during the past week and a further substantial advance

in prices has been established, closing quotations being \$775 for New Patna, \$780 for New Benares, and \$720 for Old Benares. Some re-importations from Shanghai of the last-mentioned description are selling in the market at \$705.

Malwa.—Owing to the drop in the exchange on India and the rise in Indian values, prices have continued on the advance, but transactions have been rather small.

The following are the current figures:—
New \$710 with a'wance of 0 to 3 cts.
Old (2 years)..... \$730 " " 1 to 2 "
Older \$740 " " 1 to 2 "

Persian.—The demand has been confined to superior descriptions of Paper-wrapped opium, rates for which have advanced. Latest quotations are \$650 to \$700 for Oily, and \$725 to \$850 for Paper-wrapped, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	1,400 chests.
New Benares	220 "
Old Benares.....	110 "
Malwa	950 "
Persian	700 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct. 24	765	—	775	705	710	730/740
Oct. 25	767½	—	777½	705	710	730/740
Oct. 26	767½	—	777½	705	710	730/740
Oct. 27	770	—	780	705/720	710	730/740
Oct. 28	770	—	780	705/720	710	730/740
Oct. 29	775	—	780	705/720	710	730/740

RICE.

HONGKONG, 29th October.—Favourable reports have been received of the home crops and prices are declining. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	per picul.
" Round, good quality	\$1.94 to 1.98
" Long	2.27 to 2.30
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2...	2.34 to 2.39
" Garden, " No. 1...	2.00 to 2.05
Siam White	2.35 to 2.38
" Fine Cargo	2.86 to 2.90
"	3.00 to 3.04

COALS.

HONGKONG, 29th October.—The market still continues weak. Small sales of Japanese are reported at \$4.50 to \$5.00. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian	8.00 to 8.25 ex gdn. sales.
Mike Lump	5.75 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Mike Small	5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	4.00 to 5.25 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Lump	6.00 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Small	4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd October.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—*Bombay Yarn*.—650 bales No. 10 at \$70.00 to \$79, 340 bales No. 12 at \$69 to \$79, 135 bales No. 16 at \$87 to \$89, 590 bales No. 20 at \$86 to \$89. *Grey Shirtings*.—600 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Crab at \$2.45. *White Shirtings*.—800 pieces E. F. at \$6.75, 300 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.75, 300 pieces M. H. at \$5.25, 500 pieces Spearman at \$5.25. *Turkey Reds*.—10 pieces 1½ lbs. Sun and Peacock at \$1.35, 100 pieces 1½ lbs. Sun and Peacock at \$1.40, 700 pieces 2 lbs. Sun and Peacock at \$1.45, 500 pieces 2½ lbs. Sun and Peacock at \$1.55, 1,000 pieces 2½ lbs. 3 Peacock at \$1.50, 200 pieces 4 lbs. 3 Peacock at \$2.50, 1,300 pieces Blue Peacock at \$1.40. *Long Ells*.—250 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet at \$6.85, 375 pieces 9 lbs. Scarlet at \$7.15. *Camlets*.—60 pieces 3 Fish assorted at \$15.

METALS.—*Iron*.—500 kegs wire nails packing 84 cattles at \$4.30, 200 kegs wire nails packing 100 cattles at \$5.10. *Lead*.—590 piculs Australia at \$6.35. *Tin*.—150 slabs Malacca at \$35.50, 15 slabs Siam at \$35.50.

COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$63.00 to \$90.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	102.00 to 106.00
" 25 to 28	105.00 to 110.00
" 28 to 32	110.00 to 115.00
" 33 to 42	119.00 to 127.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	1.40 to 1.55
7lbs.	1.90 to 2.10
8.4 lbs.	2.15 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs.	3.20 to 4.00

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.20 to 2.45
58 to 60 " "	2.60 to 3.20
64 to 66 " "	3.30 to 3.70
Fine	4.00 to 6.50
Book-folds	2.90 to 5.20
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.62 to 1.28
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.	1.45 to 1.60
7lbs. (32 ") ..	1.85 to 2.00
6lbs. (32 ") Mexs.	1.60 to 1.75
7lbs. (32 ") ..	2.10 to 2.40
8 to 8½ lbs. (36 in.)	2.35 to 3.10
Drills, English—40 yds, 13½ to 14lbs.	3.20 to 4.30

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs.	1.40 to 3.00
Brocades—Dyed	3.85 to 4.70
	per yard
Damasks	0.14 to 0.18
Chintzes—Assorted	3.08 to 0.12
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.30
Velveteens—18 in.	0.18 to 0.21
	per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.45 to 0.90 per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.60 to 0.95

Gorman..... 1.00 to 1.15

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. 1.25 to 2.70

Long Ells—Scarlet 6.50 to 7.80 |

dealers maintaining a quiet and reserved attitude toward all attempts to "boom." Generally values on this side are tending upward but the movement is gradual. The sudden rise in values at home as usual has not caused any great excitement here and many dealers believe that as in the past prices will have fallen before their wants become pressing. They are buying enough to prevent themselves being cornered by foreign speculative importers. Latest quotations for Lead are:—Australian £12.0 to £12.2.6 c.i.f. L.B. Lead \$12.4.0. Importers are quoting 108/- for Sohlers Exp., 108/- for Alliance, and Goffin 110/- (Bar Iron is 2/6 dearer). No business is reported in Nailrods and the home market is apparently strong. 300 cases Galvanised Corrugated Iron have been sold at Tls. 6.00 per picul, and 500 cases Muntz Yellow Metal at £49.15 c.i.f. to arrive. The home market for Scrap is strong and advancing; numerous contracts have been made for Horseshoes, Cart Tyres, and other items again this week, but details are kept private.

TUESDAY, 29th October.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.78
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.84½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.25
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54
Credits, 60 days' sight	55½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	192½
Bank, on demand	192½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	192½
Bank, on demand	192½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	4 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.89
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	47.50

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 29th October.—The market has continued to rule quiet; rates have shown a tendency to decline and in several stocks we have to quote lower rates. The quietness has been accentuated by the nearly total stoppage of business in Shanghai owing to the race meeting.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai.—The disturbing rumours from the North and a fall of 10s. on the London market has caused this stock to rule decidedly weak and sellers have been unable to get rid of their shares. Beyond a few small sales at 186 and 185 per cent. prem. we have nothing to report. Nationals have been neglected at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have found investing buyers at \$75 and \$75½, closing steady at former rate. Other Marine stock has been neglected.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs with shares offering all the week have declined to \$252½ without sales. Chinas are also weaker at \$90 with no sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have ruled quiet at \$35½ with small sales. Indo-Chinas with the abatement of the demand in Shanghai have gone back to \$58, after further sales at \$60 and \$59 cash and at \$62 and \$61 for December 31st. Douglas's have been dealt in in fair quantities at \$67, \$68, \$69, \$69½, and \$70, closing with sellers at latter rate. China-Manilas look steadier and could be placed at \$66.

REFINERIES.—Sellers of China Sugars at \$103 rule the market and we have no sales to report. Luzons continue neglected at \$63.

MINING.—Small sales of Punjom Ordinaries at \$6 and \$5½ and Preferences at \$1.50, \$1.60,

and \$1.70 is all the business we have to report. Raubs are enquired for at \$4.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Sales of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at 136, 135, and 134½ per cent. premium is all we have to report under this heading.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Lands after further sales at \$70 have gone back to \$69, at which rate a limited number of shares are obtainable. West Points have receded to \$20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Further sales of Watsons at \$12.85 are reported. Electrics have changed hands at \$6.75 and \$6.60 and Ropes have advanced to \$150, with sales and buyers. Ices seem easier and are obtainable at \$97. We have nothing further to report.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	185 p. ct. prem.
China & Japan, prf.	—	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	nominal
Natl. Bank of China	—	—
B. Shares	£8	\$30½, sellers
Foun. Shares	£1	\$30½, sales
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$8
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2, buyers
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$20, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$103
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	10 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$20	\$21, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$55	\$16, buyers
H. Brick and Cement	\$12½	\$7
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$100
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6.60
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$90
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$17½, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$50	\$97, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$48
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$150, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	135 p. ct. prem.
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$190, sellers
China Fire	\$50	\$90½, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$75, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$252½, sellers
North-China	£25	Tls. 226, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$25½, sales
Union	\$25	\$215, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$119
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$69, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$9 75, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$17, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$20, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$63, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$115, sellers
Jebeu	\$5	\$3, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$2½, buyers
Punjom	\$4	\$6, sales & sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.70, sales
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$4, buyers
Seamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$66, buyers
China Shippers	£5	£2.10
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$70, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$20	\$35½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$58, sales
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$42½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12.85, sales

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 25th October.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—The market has not been quite so active during the week as has been the case for some weeks past, business having been done chiefly in Indo-China and Marine Insurance shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—There is no business reported in this stock, on our market. Our latest Hongkong quotation is 188 per cent premium. The London rate is £42.10.0. National Bank of China.—Shares have changed hands in Hongkong at \$3½ to \$30½. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were sold at Tls. 160. Indo-China S. N. shares have been placed at Tls. 43½ to Tls. 44½ for cash, and Tls. 47 for delivery on 31st December. Shares are offering at the close. China Mutual S. N. shares are wanted. For Preference £2½ is offered. Dock.—Boyd's shares have been sold at Tls. 190, and Farnham's at Tls. 182½ to Tls. 190 cash and Tls. 190 for delivery on 29th February. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares have changed hands in Hongkong at 139 to 135½ per cent. premium. Marine Insurance.—North-Chinas

have been placed at Tls. 226, Yangtze at \$120 cash and \$125 for December, and Straits at \$25½ to \$26½ locally and \$25½ from Hongkong, for cash, at \$27 for December, \$28 for February, and \$28½ to \$28½ for April. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are unchanged. In Hongkong \$260 is the current rate. Chinas have been placed at \$90 for cash, and at \$91½ from Hongkong for delivery on 31st December. They are wanted both cash and time at these rates. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew shares have been sold for delivery on 31st January at Tls. 315, and Hongkong and Kowloon shares have been sold to Hongkong at \$47. Mining.—Sheridans have been placed at Tls. 2½. Cargo Boat.—Shanghais have been placed at Tls. 200 cash and Tls. 202½ for December, and Co-operatives at Tls. 185. Miscellaneous.—Business has been done in:—Shanghai Waterworks shares at Tls. 190, Perak Sugar Cultivation shares for December at Tls. 45, Hall & Holtz shares at \$23 and 23½, Shanghai Land Investment shares, Tls. 70 for fully paid up shares, and Tls. 42 for shares on which Tls. 30 are paid up, Major Brothers shares at Tls. 30, Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 230 and Tls. 250, Shanghai Ice shares at Tls. 127½ and Tls. 130, and Ewo Cotton shares at Tls. 20 for shares on which Tls. 25 are paid up. The first call of Tls. 25 was due on the 22nd instant.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—189½ per cent. prem.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—none.
National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—\$30.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$105.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 150 per sh.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 44½ per sh.
China Mutual Steam Nav. Co.—Tls. 50 per sh.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 75 per sh.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$68 per share.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 190 per share.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 190 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—131 per cent. premium.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$75 per sh.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 226 p. sh.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$215 per share.
Yangtze Insee. Assocn., Ltd.—\$120 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$19½ per share.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$25½ per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—200 per sh.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$90 per share.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 305 per share.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55 per share.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$46½ per share.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 2.50 per share.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1.50 per share.
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.20 p. sh.
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$4 p. sh.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 200 per sh.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 185 per sh.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 213 per share.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6.75 per share.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190 p. sh.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 43 p. sh.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$106 per sh.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$63 per share.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$23½ per share.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$69½ per share.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$19.
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$35 per share.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 50 p. sh.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 30 per share.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 110 p. sh.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 250 per share.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founder's—Nominal.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 130 per share.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$13½ per share.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—£1.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9 50.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 45.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 22½.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 22½.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—'Tls. 15.
Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—'Tls. 275 (a).
Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Nominal.
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—'Tls. 100 (a).
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—'Tls. 106 (a).

(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 25th October (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—We have no change to report in the condition of our freight market homewards, rates remaining as before. For London, cargo has gone forward in fairly respectable quantities and there has also been a considerable business done for shipment to New York, mostly by steam, sailers not receiving much attention. Coastwise.—There has been little or nothing done, the market being very depressed, but for Japan vessels are being despatched daily with all available space taken up with cotton and other merchandise. Rates of freight are:—From Shanghai to London by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 45s.; tea 50s.; Northern Continental ports, general cargo 42s. 6d.; waste silk 45s.; tea 50s.; New York, general cargo 40s.; tea 40s.; New York via London, general cargo 50s.; Boston, general cargo 52s. 6d.; Philadelphia, general cargo 60s. Above rates are subject to a deferred returned, as per Conference circular. London by Shell Line, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent.; Hamburg, general cargo 35s. net; New York, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent.; Havre direct, general cargo 37s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 35s.; general cargo 40s. net; Marseilles, tallow 35s.; general cargo 37s. 6d. net. 45s. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York by sail 25s.; New York by Pacific Lines, tea 1½ cent gold. Coast rate are:—Chinkiang to Canton, 15 candareens, nominal; Moji to Shanghai, \$1.20 per ton coal, nominal; Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.10 per ton coal, nominal. No disengaged vessel in port.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Formosa (str.), Shanghai (str.), Pingsuey (str.), Ravenna (str.), Menelaus (str.).
For BREMEN.—Prinz Heinrich (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—City of Peking (str.), Gaelic (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Wandering Jew, Engelhorn, St. James, Matterhorn, Port Phillip (str.).
For AUSTRALIA.—Taiyuan (str.), Chingtu (str.).
For PORTLAND.—Chittagong (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

October—

ARRIVALS.

24, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
24, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
24, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
24, Keong Wai, British str., from Bangkok.
24, Pique, British cruiser, from Anping.
24, Umbria, Italian cruiser, from Shanghai.
24, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.
24, Romulus, German str., from Java.
24, Propontis, British str., from Saigon.
25, Meifoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
25, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
25, Progress, German str., from Canton.
25, Benlarig, British str., from Foochow.
25, Wilhelm, German str., from Chefoo.
25, Foyle, British str., from Port Wallut.
25, Brindisi, British str., from Kobe.
25, Cassius, German str., from Saigon.
25, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
25, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
25, Boynton, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
26, Repton, British str., from Singapore.
26, Gaelic, British str., from San Francisco.
26, Chusan, German str., from Amoy.
26, Menmuir, British str., from Kobe.
26, Priam, British str., from Moji.
27, Choyssang, British str., from Canton.
27, Cosmopolit, German str., from Hoihow.
27, Decima, German str., from Canton.
27, Hailong, British str., from Tamsui.
27, Kriemhild, German str., from Kobe.
27, Lady Furness, British str., from Hamburg.
27, Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.
27, Nanking, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
27, Wuotan, German str., from Singapore.
27, Fuping, Chinese str., from Canton.
27, Riojin Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
27, Strathallan, British str., from Hongay.
28, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
28, Kashing, British str., from Chinkiang.

28, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
28, Chiynen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
28, Kungping, Chinese str., from Canton.
28, Jacob Christensen, Nor. str., from Saigon.
28, Verona, British str., from Yokohama.
28, Frejr, Danish str., from Amoy.
28, Activ, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
28, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
28, Phra Nang, British str., from Bangkok.
29, Oceanien, French str., from Shanghai.
29, Yarra, French str., from Marseilles.
29, Benvenue, British str., from Saigon.
29, Tigris, British str., from Java.
29, Rio, German str., from Singapore.
29, Arroyo, British str., from Moji.
29, Glencarn, British str., from Swatow.
29, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
29, Pigmy, British gunboat, from Foochow.
29, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
29, St. Louis, French str., from Saigon.
29, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.

October—

DEPARTURES.

24, Hohenzollern, German str., for Yokohama.
24, Braemar, British str., for New York.
24, Devonhurst, British str., for Saigon.
24, Formosa, British str., for Tamsui.
24, Szechuen, British str., for Canton.
24, Chw'nsan, British str., for Swatow.
24, Dardanus, British str., for London.
24, Feiching, British str., for Shanghai.
24, Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., for Europe.
24, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Shanghai.
24, Saratoff, Russian str., for Singapore.
25, Ancona, British str., for Yokohama.
25, Fyole, British str., for Canton.
25, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., for K'notzu.
26, City of Rio de Janeiro, American str., for San Francisco.
26, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
26, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
26, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
26, Meifoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
27, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
27, Benlarig, British str., for London.
27, Dante, Dutch str., for Amoy.
27, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
27, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
27, Tetartos, German str., for Singapore.
27, Vulcan, No. 221, German torpedo boat, for Foochow.
27, Vulcan, No. 222, German torpedo boat, for Foochow.
27, Strathallan, British str., for Canton.
28, Umbria, Italian cruiser, for Singapore.
28, Brindisi, British str., for London.
28, Chusan, German str., for Swatow.
28, Kashing, British str., for Canton.
28, Nanking, Norw. str., for Canton.
28, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
29, Pigmy, British gunboat, for Canton.
29, Canton, British str., for Canton.
29, Chiynen, Chinese str., for Canton.
29, Cosmopolit, German str., for Hoihow.
29, Hailong, British str., for Tamsui.
29, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
29, Keong Wai, British str., for Bangkok.
29, Luebeck, British str., for Kobe.
29, Sultan, British str., for Bangkok.
29, Tacoma, British str., for Tacoma.
29, Boynton, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
29, Choyssang, British str., for Shanghai.
29, Decima, German str., for Chefoo.
29, Kungping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
29, Lady Furness, British str., for Shanghai.
29, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
29, Tailee, German str., for Swatow.
29, Yarra, French str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Lightning, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. Sampson.
Per Fushun, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Becker.
Per Gaelic, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eckley, Dr. J. A. Lawson, Messrs. H. O. S. Thompson, T. D. McKay, Ho Tung and family, and 280 Chinese.
Per Priam, str., from Moji for London.—Capt. Keay, Mr. Woods.
Per Mongkut, str., from Bangkok.—Miss Richards.
Per Hailong, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mrs. S. Dawson, Mr. Harding, Revs. Leonhardt and Renalt.
Per Zafiro, steamer, from Manila.—Messrs. Playfair and Pattie.

Per Haitan, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cheong.

Per Menmuir, str., from Kobe.—Mrs. Patterson and child, Messrs. Christian, Pougher, and Gullion.

Per Verona, str., from Bombay, &c.—Messrs. Millwood and Piajet, and 238 Chinese.

Per Hongkong, str., from Haiphong.—Capt. Tanchoux.

Per Oceanien, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. Chaffangon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Heemakerke, Lieut. Kose, Messrs. H. W. Kenneth, Tong Ku Hing, Woon Ven Kouen; C. N. Buzzard, R.A., James H. Ebersole, Ch. Mathrem, John F. Duff, Coytier, Katzenstein, Iwasaki, W. Charles, B. Hall, Maruto, Kimura, Hanish, Donnenberg, and Handa. For Saigon.—Mr. E. Paupard. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Messrs. G. Derby, E. Cochrane, and K. Matsuo. For Colombo.—Mr. L. Villiers. For Port Said.—Mrs. Glinzky and infant. For Alexandria.—General and Mrs. Roukel, and Mr. Bialskoss. For Marseilles.—Capt. Maclure, Mrs. Kato, Miss Iwasaki, Miss Glein, Messrs. P. Cockery, G. Ahlstrand, L. Lecam, Harry Zarken, T. Cozan, A. Collet, F. Raffel, F. Balandard, E. Matrel, Kamaro Shirai, Inouye, Cabelder, Fanakashi, Nevinsky, Nicolas, Guillon, Evers, Cheince, and Bonnet.

DEPARTED.

Per Kaiser-i-Hind, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Misses F. Wells and N. Oskamp, Messrs. W. D. Graham and H. J. Stevens. For Colombo.—Mr. Percy Smith. For Bombay.—Mr. J. P. Vasanika. For Ismailia.—Miss E. M. Young, Miss A. H. Young, Mr. H. A. Young. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peake Mason, Mr. N. T. Safford. For London via Marseilles.—Mr. C. F. A. Sangster. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Clark, Mr. J. H. Killand, Mrs. Thompson, child and infant. From Shanghai for Penang.—Mr. Campbell. For London via Marseilles.—Capt. F. Evans. For Brindisi.—Mrs. Mackenzie. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Messrs. Hiscock, Hibberd, Miss Bradfield, Miss Esam, Mr. W. W. Yen. From Yokohama for Ismailia.—Mr. and Mrs. Else, Mr. and Mrs. Seybert. For Gibraltar.—Mrs. E. de Ojeda. From Kobe for Bombay.—Mrs. Wilson and 3 children. For Brindisi via India.—Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Stanford, Dr. Taylor. For London.—Mrs. and Miss Abbott. From Nagasaki for Port Said.—Mr. C. Oransky. For Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Lindholm and 3 daughters, Mrs. Souschinsky and daughter.

Per Formosa, str., for Swatow.—Mrs. Hubbard. For Amoy.—Mr. J. Sharp. For Tamsui.—Mr. Collins.

Per Prinz Heinrich, str., for Shanghai from Bremen.—Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. G. W. Bernsluff, Miss Schmoelder. From Southampton.—Mrs. Stonehouse and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Revs. C. W. Allan, Laughton, and J. Ross, Messrs. A. M. Donnell, Bishop, Graham, and A. Lord, Misses Savella and Tunna, and Mrs. Chers. From Genoa.—Dr. and Mrs. Sedelin, Mr. and Mrs. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lund, Mrs. M. Cuseraghi, Major v. d. Leni, Messrs. Gustav Sierich, Lobbeke, H. Grube, C. Tenfel, J. Zielen, T. Roda, and W. H. Thamener, Misses C. Santina, P. Gias, Mietta Anna, G. Rosse, and A. Colombo. From Naples.—Messrs. H. Rokenberg and P. Wuybaube. From Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Sansom, Mr. and Mrs. St. C. Michaelson and child, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sachse, Lord C. Conyngham, Capt. Radclyffe, Mr. and Mrs. Remedios, Mr. and Mrs. Leiria, Dr. A. H. Copemann, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gray and child, Major G. K. Moore, Major-General W. Black, Messrs. J. von Schoeller, R. Alexander, J. M. Gutierrez, J. Naianiter, A. M. Scott, G. Harling, and R. A. Curreen, and Miss Rozario.

Per Hohenzollern, str., from Hongkong for Yokohama.—Messrs. R. D. Carson, G. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis.

Per City of Rio de Janeiro, str., for Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Musso. For Nagasaki.—Dr. interhoff, and Mr. Fumkawa Nakezo. For Yokohama.—Messrs. A. P. Nobbs and P. Ulrich.

Per Esmeralda, str., for Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Macleod, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. C. Crebas, and Capt. José Padriñan.